

FBIS

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GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON EXTENDING MORATORIUM

PM181551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

["Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Good evening, Dear Comrades!

At my meeting with you today I would like to make a statement about one of the key problems of international politics.

A few days ago -- on 6 August -- the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, to which, as you know, the Soviet Union has adhered strictly for a year, expired.

What was the basis of this decision, what was it that dictated this decision, which was not easy, was extremely responsible and indeed, I would say, was hard for us to take?

In a nutshell, it was the realities of the nuclear-space age.

What do they consist of? How do we see them?

FIRST. Mountains of nuclear and all kinds of other weapons have been piled up, and yet the arms race is still not slackening its pace but accelerating; the danger has emerged of its transfer into space; and intensive militarization is in progress in the United States and throughout the NATO bloc. It is important to stress that the pace of development of military technology is so rapid that it is leaving people, states, and politicians less and less time to comprehend the real danger and is reducing the possibility for mankind to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss. We cannot delay, otherwise such refined arms systems will emerge that it will be completely impossible to reach agreement on controlling [kontrol] them.

The situation is becoming increasingly intolerable. It is no longer enough to maintain existing treaties: Major practical steps are needed that can bar the way to militarism and turn the development of events in a better direction. The "balance of terror" is ceasing to be a deterrent factor. And not only because terror itself is a poor counselor that can prompt actions with unforeseeable consequences. That terror is a direct participant in the arms race: Intensifying mistrust and suspicion, it forms a vicious circle of growing tension. There are many examples of this.

It has become utterly clear to everyone now that the old notions about war as a means of achieving political aims have had their day. In the nuclear era these outdated dogmas feed a policy that could lead to universal conflagration.

SECOND. Our moratorium decision was based on the adherence of socialism as a social system to the cause of peace and a profound understanding of its responsibility for the destiny of civilization. As a socialist state and a nuclear power the Soviet Union considers it its lofty duty to do everything in its power to preserve a peaceful future for the planet.

Our desire to shift the course of international development onto the rails of detente accords with our philosophy and our socialist morality. But in the nuclear age saving the earth from atomic destruction is a task for all of mankind and the concern of all people.

THIRD. The modern world is complex, multifarious, and contradictory. And at the same time it is objectively becoming increasingly interdependent and integrated. This feature of the human community at the end of the 20th century is bound to be taken into account in foreign policy if it is realistically constructed. Otherwise there will be no normal international relations, and international relations will be doomed to proceed in a feverish way and lead ultimately to catastrophic confrontation.

Prenuclear thinking essentially lost its meaning on 6 August 1945. Today it is impossible to ensure one's own security without considering the security of other states and peoples. There can be no genuine security that is not identically equal and all-embracing. To think any other way means inhabiting a world of illusions, a world of self-deception.

The new kind of thinking that the modern world needs is incompatible with notions about its being some kind of patrimony and with attempts to "favor" others with one's patronage and with sermons about how they ought to behave and what path -- socialist, capitalist, or other -- they ought to choose. The Soviet Union considers that every people and every country has the right to dispose of its own fate and its own resources, to sovereignly determine its own social development, to defend its own security, and to participate in the organization of an all-embracing international security system.

The exacerbation of global problems is also characteristic of the present-day world. They cannot be solved without pooling the efforts of all states and people. The opening up of space and the ocean depths, ecology and epidemics, poverty and backwardness -- all these are realities of the age requiring international attention, international responsibility, and international cooperation. Thus many new world processes are linked together in a tight knot. Here is where disarmament could play a tremendous role by releasing a considerable portion of resources and intellectual and technical potential for creative needs.

Our foreign policy is inspired by the fact that there is a conviction becoming increasingly firmly established throughout the world in the mind of people and political and social forces of the most diverse leanings and philosophy -- the conviction that the very existence of the human species is now at stake and that the time for resolute and responsible action has come. It demands the utmost mobilization of reason and commonsense.

Two tragedies bound up with the technology of the nuclear-space era occurred recently: The loss of the crew of the Challenger and the accident at the Chernobyl AES. These incidents increased anxiety and brutally reminded us that people are still only learning to handle the fantastically powerful forces they themselves brought to life and are still only learning how to place them at the service of progress. Those events presented an object lesson in what will happen if nuclear weapons are used.

It is essential that all of us, but especially statesmen, draw specific and obvious lessons from it. The chief and perhaps most important lesson is that the weapons created by mankind must never be used and that it is simply suicidal today to build interstate relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in these awesome instruments of annihilation.

Eliminating them completely is the sole path toward genuine peace. Embarking on such a path is tantamount to passing a maturity test. That concerns all political leaders on whom such a lofty mission common to all mankind has fallen.

It is necessary to learn to courageously face the facts: Specialists have calculated that the detonation of the smallest nuclear charge is equivalent in terms of the strength of its radiation to three Chernobyls. That is most probably correct. And, if so, that means that the detonation of even a small portion of the nuclear arsenal stockpiled will be nothing less than a catastrophe, and a catastrophe that is irremediable. And if some people nevertheless decide to deliver a first strike, then they will condemn themselves to an agonizing death -- an agonizing death resulting not even from a counterstrike but from the effects of the explosion of their own warheads.

That is not propaganda, political improvization, or "fearmongering" but a reality that is undeniable and simply irresponsible and criminal to disregard.

Objective and honest analysis of the realities dictates different approaches and a different world policy. These form the basis of the principled conclusions we have come to recently particularly at the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF DISARMAMENT, IS BUILT ON AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROFOUND CHANGES IN THE WORLD

We consider the Soviet proposals made on 15 January this year on eliminating nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 are fully in accord with the demands of our era.

We have shown readiness to seek compromise solutions to problems that arouse dispute and suspicion.

The Soviet Union has put a package of constructive proposals on the table of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

In conjunction with our Warsaw Pact allies we have submitted a package of measures to cut armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We want progress -- concerted and consistent progress -- in that sphere toward a lower and less dangerous level of military confrontation.

New proposals concerning chemical weapons have been submitted which, in our opinion, make it possible by as early as the end of this year or next to sign a convention banning chemical weapons and eliminating the stocks of them as well as their industrial production base.

At the Stockholm conference the socialist countries, cooperating constructively with other participants, have done a great deal to find solutions [razvyazki] on key questions such as the nonuse of force, the notification of military exercises and troop movements, the exchange of annual plans of military activity, the invitation of observers, and verification [proverka].

We have put forward a broad platform for ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region and we invite everyone to take part in this process.

We have displayed initiative on cooperation with all interested states regarding creating international procedures [rezhim] for the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Recently, as an alternative to the "star wars" program, we submitted to the United Nations a program for building "star peace" and creating a world space organization.

The 27th Congress formulated the basic principles of an all-embracing system of international security that is the most generalized expression of our new approaches in foreign policy. A few days ago the group of socialist countries officially referred the question of creating such a system for consideration by a routine UN General Assembly session.

At the same time I want to stress that, no matter how important and significant our proposals are and no matter how committed to them we are, we realize that we will not be able to do everything by ourselves. The problem of international security is a common problem and therefore a common concern and a common responsibility.

We study and take into account the viewpoints and initiatives of other governments and public and political movements when we formulate our proposals. We carefully see to it that equal security is envisaged for everyone at each stage of the implementation of these proposals. Nonetheless, we by no means regard them as definitive and as not subject to discussion. The road to overcoming the impasses of confrontation lies via dialogue, contacts, discussion, and talks. That is the only way to melt the ice of mutual distrust and to achieve practical results.

This also determines our attitude toward the problem of verification [kontrol] in resolving all disarmament questions. For instance, when we put forward our proposal on ending any nuclear explosions we stated that we had no objection to international verification [kontrol]. Our consent to the installation of American monitoring equipment near Semipalatinsk is clear proof of that. You might think the problem of verification [kontrol] had ceased to be an obstacle to the reaching of agreements. However, it is still stubbornly exploited in an attempt to conceal the real position -- a reluctance to disarm.

People of goodwill welcomed our decision on a moratorium on nuclear explosions. We heard words of approval and support from all parts of the world. Politicians, parliamentarians, public figures, and mass organizations saw this action as an example of the correct approach toward contemporary problems and as a hope of deliverance from the fear of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet moratorium was approved by the UN General Assembly -- the world's most representative assembly of states.

We were supported by outstanding scientists -- physicists and physicians who probably have more of an idea than anyone of the dangers lurking in the atom. Our moratorium -- and I saw this for myself during my recent meeting with scientists in Moscow -- inspired members of the scientific community in various countries to take vigorous action.

However, in contrast to all these obvious, encouraging manifestations of the new way of thinking there is -- above all in the United States -- the militarization of political thinking, which in any case, among Western ruling circles, lags dangerously behind the process of profound changes in international life, while progress in science and technology forges on ahead of social and moral progress.

The right-wing militarist group in the United States, representing the mighty military-industrial complex, is simply crazy about the arms race. The interest here is probably threefold: not to allow the flow of profits from weapons production to dry up; to ensure U.S. military superiority; to attempt to drain the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically; and, ultimately, to secure commanding positions in the world, fulfill ancient imperial ambitions, and continue to pursue the policy of plunder regarding the developing countries.

Hence the foreign policy for all its twists and turns and verbal adornments is based on dangerous misconceptions: on the underestimation of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the liberated states and on the overestimation of their own potential, which in turn fosters technological self-assurance and political license.

The fact that we are taking part in talks is interpreted by certain American politicians as the result of the growth of U.S. military might and the development [razrabotka] of the SDI program. While it bases its policy on such false premises the American Administration cannot take the path of honest agreements or the normalization of the international climate. All the same, it will have to reckon with the realities of life. You cannot get away from them.

As for our proposals, they, I repeat, arise from the realities of the modern world and are dictated not by weakness, but by awareness of a lofty responsibility for mankind's fate.

This is the current situation.

On one hand, our moratorium is in force and our large-scale compromise proposals have been announced and placed on the negotiating table at various forums. The pressure of peace-loving forces has increased considerably and there is heightened attention toward the problems of international security on the part of political circles, including official circles, which are concerned about the seriousness of the situation.

On the other hand, we have the refusal to stop nuclear tests, stubborn resistance to peace-loving initiatives, ostentatious contempt for the public's demands and the opinion of many authoritative parties and organizations, and disregard for the concern even of your own allies and your own people.

This is the state of affairs with which we, the Soviet leadership, are dealing at the moment of our moratorium's expiry.

What should we do? What is the choice? What decision will be the most correct, the most appropriate to the situation? What would do most to promote positive processes and lessen the threat of military confrontation?

Our people resolutely support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and demand the persistent continuation of the foreign policy course of the 27th Congress. At the same time, in the letters and utterances of Soviet people there is a justified note of alarm: Is it expedient to maintain the moratorium, when nuclear explosions continue to ring out one after another in Nevada? Is not the risk too great, is not time working against the country's security? Indeed, the United States, having remained champions in terms of the number of explosions for 40 years, has exploded another 18 nuclear devices in the year of the Soviet moratorium. I repeat -- 18, 3 of which were not announced. And as a rule they did this ostentatiously, timing the tests to coincide either with our latest statement on the extension of the moratorium or with some new Soviet initiative or other. Moreover, they invited us to Nevada to see how it is done. It should be added that the present U.S. Administration is implementing the broadest military programs.

In a word, the Soviet Union certainly has sufficient grounds for resuming its own nuclear tests. All the same, we are even now convinced that the ending of nuclear tests not only by the Soviet Union, but by the United States too would be a real breakthrough toward halting the nuclear arms race and would accelerate the abolition of those arms. The logic is simple: If there are no tests, there will be no improvement of nuclear arms, of which both sides have already stockpiled more than enough.

This is indicated by the appeals addressed to the United States and the Soviet Union by a significant and authoritative section of the world community of states. Among them are the "Delhi Six" -- a standing forum of leaders of countries from four continents, Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. The other day, at a meeting in Ixtapa, they adopted the "Mexican Declaration", which once again contains an appeal for an end to all nuclear explosions. That is also the demand of the majority of the states participating in the Nonaligned Movement.

We have received messages from political and public figures, private individuals, and organizations in many countries, including from the United States and other NATO states. They also appeal for the nonresumption of nuclear tests and for yet another chance for thought to be given to those who are insisting on nuclear explosions.

Of course we know, and I have already spoken about this, that there are forces active in the United States that in no way want to disarm. Moreover, they are doing everything to drag us into more and more spirals of the arms race and provoke us into slamming the door on talks.

But we would like to hope that realism and an understanding of the need to jointly seek ways to improve the international situation, end the senseless race, and eliminate nuclear weapons will gain the upper hand in American assessments and action.

At the same time we know with whom we are dealing. Therefore the country's security is a sacred matter for us. This must be clear to everybody. This is a question of principle.

We proceed from this when responding to any U.S. challenges, including the notorious SDI. Let there be no counting here on intimidating us or pushing us into unnecessary expenditure. If necessary we will rapidly find a response -- and it will not be the one expected by the United States [prichem budet on ne takim, kakim ego ozhidayut v SSHA]. But it will be a response that will negate the value of [obstsenit] the "star wars" program. I have one objective in saying this: Let the real value of new military programs and the arms race as a whole be weighed again and again in the U.S. Administration from the viewpoint of the interests and security of the United States. For the main harm of SDI essentially lies in the fact that it undermines the prospects for talks and broadens the zone of mistrust. This is the whole problem. It is no less political than military. This is why we again call for movement away from a world armed to the limit to a world without weapons.

Thus, comrades, having comprehensively and scrupulously weighed all the "pros" and "cons" and guided by responsibility for the fate of peace, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Government of the Soviet Union have adopted a decision TO CONTINUE THE UNILATERAL MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS UNTIL 1 JANUARY 1987.

In taking this step we believe that in all countries of the world, political circles, and the international public will correctly assess the protracted silence at Soviet nuclear test sites.

On behalf of the Soviet people I appeal to the reason and dignity of Americans -- not to miss once again a historic chance on the path toward ending the arms race.

I appeal to U.S. President Reagan to once again a dispassionate assessment of the situation that has developed, discard everything superficial, and overcome misconceptions about the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

The Soviet Union is confident that an agreement on ending nuclear tests can be reached rapidly and signed THIS VERY YEAR AT A SOVIET-AMERICAN SUMMIT MEETING. This event would without any doubt be THE MAIN REAL RESULT OF THE MEETING and a significant step along the path of ending the arms race. It would be a kind of prologue to further progress at the talks on nuclear arms and their elimination and to a radical improvement in the entire situation in the world.

Being an action, not just a proposal, the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear explosions proves in practice the seriousness and sincerity of our nuclear disarmament program and our appeals for a new policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

More than half of 1986 -- proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations -- is behind us. In extending its unilateral moratorium the Soviet Union is making yet another weighty contribution to the common aspiration to ensure that this year goes down in history as a year worthy of its name.

This is the point of the Soviet Union's new political initiative.

This is the message our country is sending to the governments and peoples of all countries, and primarily the Government of the United States and the American people.

Thank you. Good night. [Moscow TASS in English at 1744 GMT, Moscow Domestic Service and Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT carry versions of the Gorbachev speech on 18 August which have been compared to the PRAVDA version and reveal no differences]

U.S. 'Hastened' To Reject Appeal

LD190931 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The United States Administration has hastened to reject another call for joining the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests. The spokesman for the White House's State Department [as heard] announced unanimously that a stop to nuclear weapons tests would not be in the interests of the United States and its allies. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes admitted publicly that the United States needed further tests to modernize its nuclear arsenals. The nuclear blasts conducted by the United States recently were linked with the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative known as the "star wars" program.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS MOSCOW EXPERTS TALKS, SUMMIT

LD181831 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[From the "Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Pozner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow])

[Excerpts] [Pozner] Today's subject I think is obvious because it's one that is being discussed in many capitals all over the world and that is the situation, if you wish, in the area of arms limitation and reduction pertaining to the letter, the July letter of President Reagan that was an answer to a letter addressed to him by General Secretary Gorbachev.

Now this letter, as we know -- I am now talking about President Reagan's letter -- has not been published.

However, there has been a series of leaks in Washington, which seems to be an incredibly leak-prone city, and those leaks tend to be very optimistic, basically, as to what President Reagan has written in that letter and there has been a lot of noise and I would even say a jubilation mood almost, say, that now the ball is back in the Soviet Union's court and that if the Soviet Union makes a constructive attempt to capitalize on the offers made in this letter then we will see real progress and a very good summit at the end of the year. That's basically the message. Let's look at all of that and let us also remind our listeners, because I fear they may not be too well aware of the concrete proposals that were made in the letter addressed to President Reagan by General Secretary Gorbachev in June. Now, who'd like to start the ball rolling today?

[Bogdanov] Well, it did [words indistinct]...

[Pozner] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] It makes no difference maybe just to keep the tradition, [words indistinct]...

[Pozner] You're the one who usually starts. Right, okay.

[Bogdanov] Because Sergey likes to think it over and before he starts he gathers all his thoughts.

[Pozner] Yes.

[Bogdanov] But, you know, I would before we talk about that, let me put some questions to our overseas listeners. Number one question is, why, why such a confidential letter, as it was said in Washington, was immediately leaked after several hours it was sent. It was leaked so fast to such an extent that it was absolutely clear to everybody what is in there. Now, let me call your attention to another point. I (felt it) very serious event, you know, for so many months, for the first time an American delegation, a very important arms control delegation -- I am not sure it's arms control delegation or not [laughs], in any case...

[Pozner, interrupting] It's supposed to be that.

[Bogdanov] It's supposed to be that -- comes to Moscow to discuss very important matter related to Geneva conference and maybe to summit, to summit meeting. And they bring with them the famous proposals to discuss with us. Now, my question to you, Sergey, and to you, Vladimir, is why such a big American delegation? It's unusually big, it's huge American delegation, and my question is how you can seriously discuss within 2 days in such a big company?

[Pozner] Let me jump in here. You ask two important questions which I think should be answered. Incidentally, the other day I was interviewed on the Good Morning, America show and -- I was here in Moscow -- and they had a guest in the studio over there, Senator Sam Nunn, certainly a well-known senator.

[Bagdanov] Yes, Yes, (?sure).

[Pozner] And he made a point about this delegation. He said when you send a delegation consisting of seven people you're not going to get results. He made that point, so I think that maybe he answered your question. Maybe that...

[Bagdanov, interrupting] Thank you very much, Senator Nunn.

[Pozner] Maybe Senator Nunn said, in fact he did say, that the delegation was sent so as not to get any results and that could be one answer. Dr Plekhanov, how do you feel about that and also the other question that Dr Bogdanov asked and that is why this leak that turned into a shower [word indistinct] or into a jacuzzi? [all laugh]

[Plekhanov] That's right. Well, I happen to like number seven and I don't think it's just a matter of numbers. It's the fact that the delegation didn't seem to have brought anything worth discussing. And that's the problem and the same problem pertains to President Reagan's response to Mikhail Gorbachev's letter. Because our letter contained a number of proposals which were consistent on our part. [passage omitted]

[Pozner] Let's get back to what President Reagan seems to be offering, judging from what we read.

[Bogdanov] Ya, but let me emphasize that the focal point of all that is the [word indistinct] defense. And our proposal that the ABM (?regime) should go on for 15 years that is the key to this whole business of arms control in the nearest future. Now, what we've got in response?

[Pozner] What have we got?

[Bogdanov] We've got in reponse, if you judge by the leakage, and that's the only source we (?do), we got in response Americans' proposal not for 15 years but 7 years, 5 or 7 between 5 and 7 years, to be ABM Treaty to be in force [as heard]. Then we take a decision that we allow ABM system to be -- that the star wars system to be deployed mutually or separately and that takes another 2 years.

[Pozner] [word indistinct] I think what you are saying is 5 years we don't, nobody deploys.

[Bogdanov] No, nobody.

[Pozner] And then 2 years after that we discuss deployment.

[Bogdanov] We discuss deployment...

[Pozner, interrupting] That makes 7 years.

[Bogdanov] ... even if the Soviet Union does not agree to deploy then America takes unilateral decision and deploys or simultaneously they deploy.

[Plekhanov] Let me interrupt you for a moment.

[Bogdanov] Yes, sure.

[Plekhanov] In the reply by President Reagan the 5-year period covers not just research but also testing, development, everything...

[Pozner] [words indistinct]

[Plekhanov] ...everything up to deployment, so that reflects so-called new interpretation of the ABM Treaty which was rejected by most knowledgeable observers in the discussion that took place several months ago.

[Pozner] Okay.

[Bogdanov] And if you, if you just come back to our worries about the whole business in the arms control and the whole business with the star wars you will see that it's not a fair deal. It's a kind of, you know, it's a kind of proposal not how to stop to deploy but how to deploy in the best possible way which is absolutely -- it's a mockery, I am sorry to say.

[Pozner] Now wait a minute. What does the President propose in exchange for that? He says a 7-year period before deployment, we offer you that, what else does he desire? Is there anything else that we know about in that letter? Are there cuts in strategic weapons in exchange for this readiness to...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] You know, he... yes, yes, yes, he desires, he desires some cuts, very substantial.

[Pozner] Fifty percent, I believe.

[Bogdanov] Yes, 50 percent cuts, but, there is one but, if you do deploy no cuts are possible [chuckle], it's just like that [as heard]. You can cut it and you make it absolutely clear to American side that cuts are impossible, are possible, only provided you forego the star wars business. Then you have a statement that whatever it is we will deploy within 5, 7 years time, but at the same time you cut. So where is the logic? So there is no deal in that, you know, it's a kind rather, I'm sorry to say it's a kind of dictate, you know.

[Pozner] Would you like to add anything to that? What about the fact, excuse me, what about the fact that when we are offered this, this proposal that the United States will not deploy for 7 years, but could they deploy if they tried in 7 years? So what kind of an offer is it?

[Plekhanov] Well, that's a strange kind of an offer. I think it's done just for cosmetic reasons in order to put a good face on something that is not too good, and to deflect criticism from the Reagan administration's proposals to do away with the ABM Treaty. In fact this is a proposal for a joint action against the ABM Treaty. If the United States tried to do it unilaterally and the Soviet Union continues to adhere to the ABM Treaty that looks bad because that means that one of the parties just throws away a valuable document. Now to me, this is my personal opinion, but this counter offer which President Reagan made looks like an invitation to the Soviet Union to jointly kill the ABM Treaty, which would be I think a very silly thing of us to do.

[Pozner] I don't want to get too technical, but I do think that we should keep in mind also that the American-proposed cuts, the 50 percent cuts, which come as, if you wish, a concession if we agree to the 7-year proposal, those cuts concern only inter-continental ballistic missiles, that is land-based and sea-based, they do not concern heavy bombers, which I think is a very important fact.

[Bogdanov] Ya, it's very important by itself, because Americans stay strong where they were always stronger than we are, that they try to conserve that, you know. But let me, let me, let me go a little bit away from the technicalities and to put a general question to you, Vladimir, and to you, Sergey. What is the political meaning of all that? You know, as a political animal, I am very interested in technical details, but I am more interested what does it mean politically.

[Pozner] We have about 2 minutes left and I'd like you to try to give the answer. As a political animal what would you say?

[Bogdanov] Ya, you know, that is yes, what they would say.

My impression is that it has to do a lot with the domestic situation back home in USA. If you keep in mind the mid-term election that this presidency does not so far produce a (?bid) in the arms control field, if there is an impression that American allies are just revolting against, you know, American policy, you may have an impression that they sent this team just to pacify. They make this hue and try to create an impression that everything is okay, everything is excellent with the Soviet Union. Why you should worry, and the President, the great President brings you back peace with the Soviet Union, then that may impact on the mid-term elections. Some people somewhat may think over twice before what form this or that has. So, as a political animal, I am absolutely sure that first of all they meant their domestic business, domestic business.

Now let me just read three lines, just [word indistinct] quote three lines of the famous fellow who is sitting in the White House, very responsible one, whose name is very well known to the Americans, he is Patrick Buchanan, Patrick Buchanan, and now I leave it to the Americans to judge how we Russians at this side should take all that business. He says, and I quote, American delegation came out to forego SDI, they went to Moscow to assure its future. Now, point of order, there are only several questions. Who will create strategic defense, where it will be deployed and who will deploy this system. USA or USSR will do it sooner? USA or USSR together? As it's suggested by the President, nothing else be discussed in Moscow. I quote and I leave it to you, to our listeners, how we should take all that (?as the facts).

[Pozner] When we wind up there is one question that has not been answered, and it was asked at the beginning, I still leave it to you Dr Plekhanov to answer it. Why the big leak? What do you think was really the reason to let this cat out of the bag?

[Plekhanov] Well, because the time is coming near when the question of a summit meeting will be put on the agenda, and there will have to be decisions made and since Geneva we haven't had really any substantial progress in terms of the directions laid out in Geneva almost a year ago, and the Reagan administration is, I think rightfully, concerned that the public opinion both in the United States and in the world at large will hold it responsible. Because the Soviet Union in that year which has passed has done and proposed so much, has refrained from testing nuclear weapons, has put forward a program of nuclear disarmament, has been very, very flexible in addressing the concerns that the American side has expressed on every point of the disarmament agenda, from SDI down to medium-range missiles. And in response what we get from the American side is statements like the one quoted by Dr Bogdanov, Mr Buchanan saying well actually, you know, this is not serious we are not going to give away anything.

[Pozner] Well thank you. In conclusion, I'd like to remind our listeners of the following. If you watched Good Morning, America the other day when I was on with Senator Sam Nunn the moderator David Hartman quoted President Reagan as having said that there were domestic pressures in the Soviet Union forcing the General Secretary Gorbachev to go for a summit. I corrected those words, saying that we have traditionally, the Soviet leadership has always desired to have normal relations with the United States, and has always tried to have high level, including top level, negotiations provided they brought some results.

What I think we've touched on today are the domestic pressures in the United States that are pushing the present administration into a position where it has to at least put up a smokescreen of activity, while not making any real offers it at least has to make public opinion believe that such offers are being made.

That is how I personally assess the leaks that we have been talking about, the noise, the jubilation that we've been hearing and all the pseudo activity that is in reality no activity at all.

Thank you all for listening, we'll be back a week from today at the same time, and always remember we appreciate your suggestions and your views, so let us hear from you. Until next time, on behalf of Top Priority, this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you all good listening.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION SPEECHES MARKED

PM181003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kuznetsov report: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Geneva -- The problems of preventing an arms race in space and nuclear war, and also nuclear disarmament problems are the focus of attention at the Disarmament Conference sessions.

The importance and topicality of these subjects, V.I. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, stressed, is indubitable. Taking the arms race into space will inevitably lead to the disappearance of the very basis of strategic stability and the foundations for preserving peace. The USSR has offered an alternative to "star wars" -- "star peace," the development of space through the joint efforts of all states for peaceful purposes.

The USSR considers it foolish to dissipate and duplicate states' efforts in the development of space. The program of cooperation proposed by the Soviet Union is broken up into three stages and is aimed at laying firm material, political, legal, and organizational foundations for "star peace" by the year 2000.

The delegations from the socialist community countries, K. Tellalov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said in his speech, have repeatedly pointed out that a specific contribution must be made to resolving these tasks. It is our aim, he stressed, to prevent an arms race in space. This aim differs radically from the idea of "regulating" this race, which is being put forward by some delegations at the conference.

The Bulgarian representative said that the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament has aroused broad international support and that it is essential to exploit the potential of the Disarmament Conference to speed up this process. The question of setting up a special subcommittee of the five nuclear states' representatives should be studied. This subcommittee could contribute to the process of multilaterally seeking solutions to nuclear disarmament problems.

A report by a group of seismological experts was submitted at the latest plenary session. The report stresses that the technical potential exists to detect nuclear explosions and that it is essential to expand cooperation in this sphere. Australian delegation head Richard Butler supported the idea of broadening cooperation regarding technical means of monitoring nuclear tests.

The Indian and Mexican delegates dwelt in detail in their speeches on the August meeting between the six heads of state and government in Mexico, pointing out that the decisions taken on the issues of ending nuclear weapon tests and the nuclear arms race must give a boost to stepping up the activity of the Disarmament Conference.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

OPENING OF FINAL CDE SESSION REPORTED

LD190540 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 19 TASS -- The concluding session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opens its work here today.

A good deal has been done during the previous work of this major political forum by the efforts of socialist countries, a number of other states, above all neutral and non-aligned ones, to give a positive impulse to the course of the talks with a view to working out mutually acceptable accords on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament on the European Continent. The participants in the conference succeeded in reaching a compromise on the issue of notifications regarding airforce exercises, the common ground is also visible in a number of other areas under debate at the conference. However, the United States and its closest allies do not display so far a businesslike approach to the solution of the problems still on the agenda.

Local observers draw attention to the immense importance of reaching a meaningful agreement in Stockholm which would create the necessary propitious conditions for the work of the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and thus -- for the second stage of the Stockholm conference which could attend the issues of disarmament. The sole way towards success is the way of compromises and mutual concessions on the basis of equality and equal security, for which goodwill on the part of all participants in the conference is needed.

FORMER HIGH-LEVEL U.S. OFFICIALS FAVOR SALT

LD171025 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 17 TASS -- Former Defence Secretaries Harold Brown, Melvin Laird, James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and presidential National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft addressed a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz urging the Reagan administration to observe strictly the provisions of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty. The five prominent political figures of the USA, who held high positions in former U.S. Administration, also noted that it should remain committed to the old interpretation of the 1982 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems. As is known, the so-called "new interpretation" of that treaty recently put forward by Washington is aimed at clearing the way to the deployment of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD152345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 86

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, commentator of All-Union Radio, with Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial Collegium and editor of its international news department; commentator Vitaliy Sobolev; Paris correspondent Oleg Maksimenko; Igor Surguchev; Sergey Pravdin, and (Yu.V. Vanin), head of a section of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Many letters which come in to us in the editorial office are from listeners who share their thoughts about the serious situation that has now developed in the world. They believe that saving our planet and human civilization from nuclear destruction to be the most important problem and the main object toward which the thoughts and efforts of all peace-loving forces should be directed.

Yegor Ilich Kulko, a listener from the village of Yarmolovo in Ryazan Oblast, writes that the peoples of our planet should live in peace. It is for this purpose that man is given wisdom, reason and conscience, to prevent the catastrophe that is looming over mankind. Peace, Comrade Kulko notes, should be eternal and universal. As is known, the USSR, and the other socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world are doing a great deal toward this. In the current situation, of particular importance is the matter of how relations will develop between the USSR and the United States and whether they will be able to agree on the basic, key international problems. Soviet-U.S. relations are increasingly exceeding the framework of relations between two countries. What do you think about this? I put this question to Tomas Anatolyevich Kolesnichenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial Collegium and editor of its international news department. Please:

[Kolesnichenko] In my view there are at least three circumstances involved here. In the first place, as two great powers possessing vast economic potential, multifaceted high level science and culture, they could, on the basis of their bilateral relations, by developing these links for mutual advantage, do a great deal for progress in the widest spheres. This would be to the advantage of both countries and to that of all mankind.

Second, as a result of, as they say, the realities that have come about, a historic competition has developed between us and the United States. The United States is a major capitalist country. We are the world's first socialist country. This says it all. We come out for peaceful coexistence between the two systems and we believe that history is irreversible and that it will lead to the triumph of the ideas of socialism and communism. The ideas of democracy and socialism are increasing winning over the masses throughout the world including Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The final circumstance, but perhaps the most important one, is that the international situation as a whole depends to a large extent on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Both states have accumulated such a nuclear potential that they are able to destroy not only each other, but a nuclear catastrophe could result in the death of all of human civilization and even life on earth. Therefore, the question of confrontation or cooperation between the USSR and the United States is, so to say, not an internal question. It is of concern to millions of people in the world.

[Patsyuk] Many comrades correctly stress in their letters that the state of affairs with regard to disarmament depends on the nature of Soviet-U.S. relations. In other words, without detente or constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States, disarmament is impossible and therefore it is impossible to stop mankind from sliding toward nuclear catastrophe. Tomas Anatolyevich, what do you think?

[Kolesnichenko] Yes, this is so. The central and basic problem of Soviet-U.S. relations is the problem of security and the heart of this problem is disarmament and ceasing the nuclear arms race. In Geneva, for example, the subject and aim of Soviet-U.S. talks were defined as being to prevent an arms race in space and to stop the arms race on earth. Of late, our country has come out with a whole range of major foreign policy initiatives. We put forward for the peoples' judgment a program for the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the creation of an all-embracing security system, the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe, and strengthening trust and peace in Asia. What is particularly important is that this is an integral program of actions and inter-connected measures. It concerns the survival of all mankind, yes, all mankind, not divided by continent into America, Europe and so on. Moreover, we are not just making proposals. We are setting an example and taking concrete steps which, if the United States joins in, will open the way to real disarmament.

Take, for example, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions which we introduced on 6 August of last year. It is difficult to exaggerate its importance. If there is no testing there will be no modernization of nuclear weapons and no creation of more and more new systems of mass destruction. Once this is achieved it will be easy to begin the reverse process toward eliminating them.

The problem is that the talks process and whole complex of relations with the United States is, as the Americans themselves, say, not a one-way street, it is a reciprocal and mutual process. As yet, however, no reciprocal movement has been visible on Washington's part. Recently, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's June letter to President Reagan put forward major new compromise proposals. Reagan sent a reply. Judging by what is being written about it in the United States itself, I personally am obliged to draw the conclusion that the White House has not gone halfway to meet these reasonable proposals and has not budged from its previous positions.

[Patsyuk] Why is the United States being so stubborn? Why does it not want to facilitate disarmament and why does it not go halfway to meet our proposals? This question is being asked by many people; in particular by Comrade Zhilkin from the village of Srednerashkovets, Kursk Oblast. How is Washington's position to be explained?

[Kolesnichenko] There is no simple answer. There are many facts involved. In order to solve this knotty problem one must examine a whole complex of issues, perhaps including the problem of the cult of strength in U.S. history, the U.S. way of life, economy, philosophy and even the administration's internal relations which have been of some importance. If one is to speak about the main points, however, then I would pick out the following aspects: I will start off from the fact that never before in the history of the United States has there been an administration at the helm which so openly and fervently preached anti-communism.

Both Reagan, who used to be governor of California, and his close associates who moved from that state to the White House continue to view the world from that same, to be blunt, provincial level.

These latter-day crusaders see some sort of satanic evil empire, that is our country, which sticks in the throat of America, virtually God's chosen country. According to Washington's logic all evil stems from the USSR. And, of course, its peace initiatives are, they say, all things of the devil. They are advantageous only to the USSR and contrary to the interests of the United States.

Judge for yourself. During the time that the present administration has been in power, and that is now 6 years, not a single treaty and not a single agreement has been concluded with us the sphere of disarmament. Not a single one, while we have put forth a whole range of compromise proposals. In other words, Washington is making its stake on force, on achieving military superiority over the USSR. This, by the way, is the purpose of the star wars program. By relying on new technology, the United States dreams of surging ahead and of creating first-strike weapons.

If one digs deeper and inquires who benefits from this, then we see that, for example, behind the SDI -- star wars -- plans stand the monopolies. They have long been called dealers in death. They are the giants of the military-industrial complex -- Lockheed, Rockwell, Hughes and other similar military contractors to the Pentagon. For comparison I will cite an example. Over the entire period of the fifties the military-industrial complex received orders totalling \$228 billion. But today, in just 1 year, they receive more: \$300 billion. That, then, is the locomotive of the arms race. They are thinking of earning trillions from star wars.

[Patsyuk] Reagan, himself, and his assistants in the past few days have been very optimistically setting out the nature of the U.S. reply to the letter from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that contained specific proposals about SDI: to freeze it at the research, laboratory level. Washington asserts that Reagan's reply was given in a constructive spirit. Is this so?

[Kolesnichenko] Well, I personally have not read Reagan's letter. I am sure that after a careful examination of it, our leadership will express its attitude to the White House's assessment. But if one is to judge from what is being written about Reagan's letter in the United States, itself -- and echoes of this have reached us -- then I personally would not call it constructive. As far as one can judge, Reagan is agreeing not to deploy [razvertivat] the SDI program for 5 to 7 years. But it is clear even to nonspecialists that it is simply technically impossible to deploy this system earlier than that. So what concession is there in that? Where is the compromise? Reagan goes on to propose to virtually renounce the antimissile defense treaty, that is, to give the green light to the star wars program and to carry the arms race into space. I do not see any compromise here. This is still the same position as before, which puts the brake on Soviet-U.S. dialogue on solving the most important problems of the present day.

[Patsyuk] What is now the main thing in disarmament and in Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Kolesnichenko] I think that the main problem is that of ending nuclear tests. One can say that it is a universal one. If the United States follows the USSR's example and ends nuclear explosions then, let us say, that same star wars system will not be deployed even in the distant future. If this is so, then one will be able to reach accord on reducing nuclear arsenals, strengthen trust-building measures, and move on to eliminating nuclear weapons. To put it briefly, stopping tests is the link by which it is possible to pull along the whole chain of problems.

[Patsyuk] What are the prospects? Are there any hopes for success?

[Kolesnichenko] Here is what is encouraging today: The example of the Soviet moratorium was so effective that in the whole world, including the United States, there is a growing wave of indignation at Washington's continuation of nuclear tests. There has even been grumbling in the U.S. Congress; it even cut funds for SDI recently. As a result, the White House is now being forced to maneuver. It is now the task of all disarmament supporters to force it not just to talk of its readiness to meet our proposals half way, but to carry out this practical step.

[Patsyuk] For the Korean people, 15 August is an important date, Korean Liberation Day. Comrade Tihomirov of Moscow, and other radio listeners have asked us to speak of today's DPRK. We have asked Yuriy Vasilyevich Vanin head of a section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies and candidate of historical sciences, to the microphone.

[Vanin] First I will say a few words about the memorable days of Korea's liberation. On 15 August 1945, 41 years ago, the Soviet Army, fulfilling its international obligation, routed imperialist Japan and helped the Korean people overthrow the hated colonial yoke. The prospect of creating an independent democratic state and advancing along the path of social progress opened up before the liberated country. These prospects, however, could only be realized in North Korea and it was there that the workers state arose: the DPRK.

It resolutely and irrevocably made the choice in favor of socialism. In South Korea, the U.S. military smashed the developing revolutionary process with terror and violence and planted a puppet regime to rule. [passage omitted]

The party appeal has evoked a mass movement for technical innovation throughout the country. I would like to stress here that in implementing the aims set before the Korean people, a prominent place is given to cooperation between the DPRK and socialist countries.

[Patsyuk] I precisely wanted to ask you to tell us about Soviet-Korean cooperation.

[Vanin] Our country is a devoted and true friend and ally of the DPRK. It helped its revival after the emancipation from the colonial yoke, rendered all-round support in warding off imperialist aggression in 1950 to 1953, and actively assisted in the postwar rehabilitation and development of its economy and culture. A month ago, our countries extensively celebrated the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. This is a reliable foundation of Soviet-Korean relations and an effective instrument in preserving peace in Korea and throughout the Far East. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is based on equal rights and mutual advantage. With the technical assistance of the USSR, the republic has restored, reconstructed, and rebuilt about 70 major industrial and other national economic facilities. The USSR is the main trading partner for the DPRK. It makes up more than 30 percent of its total trade turnover. During the past 10 years, the volume of Soviet-Korean trade has tripled. In 1985, it exceeded R1 billion. From 1985 to 1990 it is envisaged to increase trade turnover two-fold in comparison with the previous 5 years.

It is envisaged to construct with the USSR's assistance such important objectives for the DPRK's national economy as an atomic power station, a TETs, a factory making fire-resistant items, and textile combines.

In its turn, fraternal Korea is extending its deliveries of raw materials, a variety of machine tools, and light industry items to the USSR. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation of our countries was facilitated by the arrival in the USSR in May 1984 of a DPRK party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Republic, the negotiations that were held then with the Soviet leadership and the visits which followed later of other state figures of fraternal Korea. In January 1986, Comrade Shevardnadze paid a return visit to the DPRK.

[Pastyuk] Our country, as is known, supports the struggle of the Korean people to unite their homeland.

[Vanin] Yes, the peaceful unification of the country is the cherished dream of the Korean people, but its realization is persistently prevented by U.S. ruling circles, for whom South Korea is an important military strategic base in the Far East. A major contingent of U.S. troops is situated there, about 1,000 nuclear weapons are concentrated there, and further extensions are planned in the arsenal of the means of mass destruction. The efforts of the Pentagon one of the largest and best equipped armies in Asia has been created in South Korea. In immediate proximity to the DPRK, provocative military maneuvers are held every year. This year, for example, more than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen participated in them. The Workers Party and the Government of the DPRK and all Korean people tirelessly struggle for the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful unification of the country. The numerous initiatives by the DPRK are directed toward this, including the proposal to remove nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea, to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, a nonnuclear zone, to replace the truce agreement concluded more than 30 years ago with peace agreement, and to work out a nonaggression declaration between the North and South; and the recent proposal for a three-sided meeting of military leaders of the DPRK, South Korea, and U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea to discuss matters for normalizing the situation and lowering the level of confrontation. The United States and their South Korean partners reject these peace-loving initiatives, displaying the true value of their lofty phrases about their commitment to the idea of peaceful dialogue.

Our support for the DPRK's constructive course was expressed with renewed strength in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, who outlined a detailed program to ensure peace and security in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region through common efforts. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that there is a possibility not only to remove the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula, but to begin movement in the direction of resolving the national problem of all the Korean people. If we proceed from real Korean interests, there are no reasonable reasons to evade the serious dialogue which the DPRK proposes. This speech also highly assessed the proposal to create a nonnuclear zone on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet program for peace and security in Asia was received with contentment by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[passage omitted: Sobolev tells of the composition and recent activities of the international court in The Hague; Patsyuk provides a round-up of U.S. acts of interference throughout the world in pursuit of its doctrine of neoglobalism; Maksimineko explains the constitutional intricacies of the opposition between the French president and Parliament; Patsyuk relates the history of fascism and tells of its present manifestations in German neofascism]

[Patsyuk] Comrade Uliyskiy from the Pobeda collective farm in the Kumsangirskiy Rayon of Tajikistan asks us to talk about the domestic policies of the present Greek Government which was formed by the all-Greek socialist movement. We will carry out that request. At the microphone is my colleague, Igor Surguchev:

[Surguchev] It will shortly be 15 years since the socialist government came to power in Greece. As far as its foreign policy is concerned, on the whole one can say that this is positive in character and that it accords with the interests of strengthening peace and security and the development of international cooperation, both on a European and a global scale. As far as the domestic course of the Papandreu cabinet is concerned, however, straightforward assessments cannot be given. On the one hand there have been a number of progressive moves toward democratizing public and political life in the country. On the other there have been measures in the social and economic field that cut across the interests of the working people.

Thus, the Socialist government has given legislative recognition to the National Resistance Movement, a leading role in which was played by Greek Communists. It has also given permission for the free repatriation -- that is to say for the return to their homeland -- of political emigres and has limited the power of the president and extended the rights of parliament. It has also dealt a blow to the positions of private capital in Greece and strengthened the state sector of the economy by means of nationalization of more than 40 industrial firms. Other social and economic reforms have been carried out too. These, however, have not affected the domination of the monopolies. It has to be noted that Greece's entry into the Common Market intensified even more its financial and economic dependence upon the industrially-developed capitalist states and led to terrible consequences for its economy. Eight and one half percent of the country's able-bodied population is now out of work. The level of inflation is one of the highest in Western Europe. Greece's external debt is in the order of \$16 billion.

In order to correct the situation, the Papandreu government began to implement a so-called severe economy program about a year ago. This is a means of solving economic problems at the expense of the working people that is typical of bourgeois governments. It means raising prices, freezing wages, and cutting state expenditure on social needs. Naturally, the severe economic measures were condemned sharply by the Greek trade unions and the Communist Party of Greece, which defend the vital interests of the working people. A wave of protest strikes went through the country. The authorities are clearly concerned over the fall in the popularity of the Socialist government and plan to do something in order to reduce unemployment in the country. Papandreu, the prime minister and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, having recognized the seriousness of the situation that has come about, appealed to the left-wing and progressive forces in Greece in March of this year to start an open dialogue within the framework of advancement toward social change. We must define the content of our joint actions, he said, and strengthen the unity of the people on a national scale. That is sound thinking, but in democratic circles in Hellas they believe that the issue of whether or not it is going to be possible to secure the unity of the forces of the left on questions of domestic policy depends on the ruling party and its approach to the country's sharp social and economic problems.

WHITE HOUSE BALKS AT PENTAGON FUNDING VOTE

PM181358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Angry Administration. U.S. Congress Discussion of the Military Budget."]

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug -- In view of U.S. public demands to halt the arms race the U.S. House of Representatives on Wednesday approved amendments to the bill on the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1987. They envisage a 1-year extension of the ban on antisatellite weapon tests and a ban on the production of binary chemical weapons.

"Some congressmen," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "believes that the Democrats' attack on the administration's policy is due to pre-election considerations. Others say that the House's actions show that the public is rebelling against Reagan's increasing military expenditure, as well as the President's policy in the arms limitation sphere."

The outcome of the vote caused fury in the White House that threatened that the President would veto the bill on military appropriations. This is because the versions of the bill approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate are markedly different from one another, although work on them is not yet finished.

CONGRESS ARMS VOTES REFLECT PUBLIC SENTIMENT

PM181109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Painful Sword Jabs"]

[Text] New York -- Capitol Hill has turned in recent days into something resembling the hill up which the ancient Greek King Sisyphus attempted to push a stone, only for it to constantly roll down again. After both houses of the U.S. Congress voted to cut the original Pentagon budget for fiscal 1987 submitted by the White House some military department programs are set to "take a tumble." In recent days both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a series of amendments to the bill on military appropriations that are regarded here as dealing blows to the Republican administration's military policy.

The administration has been most "pained" by the House of Representatives, where the Democrats are in the majority. First, it voted in favor of a 1-year moratorium on nuclear tests with a yield in excess of 1 kiloton; this was followed up by "four skillful and very painful sword jabs," as the subsequent moves by congressmen were described in a television newscast. Thus, in the space of a single day the House of Representatives voted 239 to 176 to cut appropriations for the "star wars" program, as already reported, from \$5.3 to \$3.1 billion and passed an amendment whereby the administration is forbidden to deploy armaments that go beyond the limits set by SALT II. The next day the lower house of Congress voted to ban antisatellite weapons tests for 1 year and by a substantial majority approved an amendment forbidding for 1 year the appropriation of any funds for the Defense Department for the production of binary chemical charges.

The Senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, has not gone so far. But even it has limited "star wars" appropriations to \$3.95 billion and has also urged the President to observe the conditions of the SALT II treaty and immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons test.

The legislators' decisions cannot become law until they are confirmed by both houses of Congress and, finally, by the head of the executive branch, the President. It is quite clear that if any of the bills adopted by the House of Representatives turned up on the White House boss' desk, it will be immediately vetoed. But the fact that such decisions have been taken on Capitol Hill already says a good deal.

The steps taken by the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate are of substantial political import. First, they badly undermine the prestige of the administration and the White House boss and, second, they reflect the feeling in the country. The American public is becoming increasingly resolute in its opposition to the fueling of the arms race and the creation of new kinds of mass destruction weapons and in its rejection of the "star wars" program and approval of a complete ban on all types of nuclear tests. This was confirmed, in particular, by the extensive scale of antiwar demonstrations in many U.S. cities on the day commemorating the victims of Hiroshima. In the run-up to the mid-term elections congressmen who will have to campaign for votes in November have opted to distance themselves from the dangerous "military gambits" to which the present administration is prone.

The administration's reaction to the stance adopted by congressmen on Pentagon budget appropriations has been immediate. K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, sharply criticized the congressmen's actions, describing them as "undermining the President's constructive efforts."

ARTICLE VIEWS ROLE OF U.S. FOREIGN BASES

PM181011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Doctor of Military Sciences Major General R. Simonyan, Retired, article under the rubric "Pentagon's Base Strategy": "West Europe Is the Main Springboard for Aggression" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] U.S. military-political strategy in the postwar years has been repeatedly altered, adapting to the changing world situation. But the gamble on force, the buildup of the U.S. military presence on foreign territories, and the desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community with a view to creating the conditions for carrying out a policy of diktat and hegemonism have always remained. Military bases -- like a giant octopus encircling the entire globe -- are part and parcel of this course.

Today we begin publication of a series of articles that reveal the aggressive essence of the Pentagon's base strategy.

"The whole world is tomorrow's battlefield. Today the task is to provide ourselves with as many strategically important centers in the world as possible and train our troops to hold those territories." That was how the essence of the Pentagon's base strategy was revealed with cynical frankness by U.S. J. Kieffer.

The United States have over 1,500 military bases and centers on foreign territories. Half a million servicemen are permanently stationed there. These nests of aggression are aimed not only against the USSR and its allies. They are also used to exert crude pressure on the liberated countries and to carry out a policy of threats and blackmail. Since World War II the United States has interfered hundreds of times directly or indirectly in other states' affairs, relying on its bases on foreign territories. The bases also serve as strongholds for supporting reactionary dictatorships and for suppressing national liberation movements by force.

At the same time U.S. bases seriously complicate the implementation of an independent policy by the countries in which they are located. They not only deprive them of the right to control a certain part of their own territory but also subject them to the risk of directly or indirectly being an accessory to a U.S. attack on neighboring countries. Their security is thereby jeopardized. This threat will increase several times over in the event of U.S. nuclear weapons' being deployed there. [passage omitted describing the importance of the European NATO countries in terms of the location and number of their American bases]

Washington has created a dense network of military bases in Europe and has concentrated there the largest group of its Armed Forces numbering around 350,000 men. The buildup of the latest U.S. and NATO weapons systems there -- including nuclear weapons systems -- the creation of a first-strike potential, and the nature of operational and combat training quite clearly demonstrate that Washington sees the continent as the main springboard for aggression against the USSR, its allies, and the liberated countries of Africa and the Near East.

It has long been time to rid political thinking of the concept of Europe as a "theater of military action." Europe must be an example of cohabitation among sovereign, different, but peace-loving states. The major proposals the Soviet Union together with its allies recently put forward are aimed precisely at this.

U.S. OFFICIAL BLOCKS JOINT CULTURAL CONTACTS

PM181125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "A Certain (Zabrosski) Says 'No!'"]

[Text] New York, 16 Aug -- They came to the United States at the invitation of acquaintances, mainly Americans of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian extraction. They were eagerly awaited and preparations were made for the meeting. It was planned to hold a Sunday friendship day in Arrow Park, not far from New York, where the Russian-Ukrainian-Belorussian society meets. They had hired a university hall in Cleveland and sent hundreds of invitations to Chicago.

But these plans were not fated to put into practice. When the arrivals -- write V. Povolyayev, singer People's Artist of the USSR A. Kocherga, and Kiev Philharmonic soloist S. Glukh -- presented themselves at the local department of the U.S. Immigration and Nationalization Service to obtain permission to go outside New York, they heard a resolute "no!" It came from a certain Mr (Zabrosski), an employee of the service. They appealed via the Soviet consulate to the U.S. State Department. People there acted surprised and said that "there can be no obstacle," and advised them to apply to the immigration service again. But once again, just as irrevocably, the implacable (Zabrosski) said "no!"

Apparently it all came down to Mr (Zabrosski). Such a decisive, independent official. He is opposed to meetings between Soviet people and Americans. Washington, zealous advocate of contacts between people, is "pro." But all this is quite transparent. The reason why a minor official in the immigration service is acting in this way is that he knows the U.S. authorities' true position. While calling verbally for freedom of information and contacts between people and for exchanges between the two countries, in practice they do everything to hamper these ties when the ties are working in favor of peace and the improvement of mutual understanding between people. After all, it was none other than the U.S. State Department that refused U.S. entry visas to a Soviet trade union delegation that was going to Chicago to celebrate the May Day centennial. Soon after that, the U.S. Defense Department banned American servicemen from taking part as boxers in the Moscow Goodwill Games. [paragraph continues]

Now, a few days after the signing of a Soviet-American agreement on cultural ties, the same authorities have tried to "bring to a standstill" the Soviet artists and writers whom people were so eager to hear not only in New York, but also in other U.S. cities,

TASS ON KAL JET: 'PLANNED' U.S. ESPIONAGE ACT

LD181952 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] San Francisco August 18 TASS -- The flight of the South Korean airliner that invaded the Soviet air space in September of 1983 had been a deliberate and thoroughly planned espionage operation of the U.S. secret services. This is shown by new information presented in the news programme of the Kron local television station by prominent American lawyer Melvil Belli. He defends the interests of relatives of the crew members and passengers of the airliner that was used by Washington for a provocative action in the Soviet Far East. The crew of the South Korean "Boeing-747" had been given a special assignment, the widow of one of the pilots told the lawyer in San Francisco. A special monetary reward had been appointed for that assignment and the money had been paid out in advance, M. Belli said.

The American lawyer is of the opinion that the pilots of the violator-plane had surely been aware that they have been flying over the Soviet territory. The same is indicated also by an interview to the UPI by former member of staff of the U.S. Department of State John Keppel. Having thoroughly investigated the existing information, the expert arrived at the conclusion that the navigation equipment on board the South Korean plane enabled its crew to determine the plane's coordinates with precision. The pilots surely knew that they had entered the Soviet air space, Keppel stressed. According to him, tape recordings of the conversations of the air traffic control services which the U.S. Department of State made public three years ago had be "doctored" so as to conceal the events that preceded the incident.

Keppel's opinion that the action of the crew of the "Boeing-747" were deliberate is shared by consultant on civil aviation Larry Porter. He said that a modern passenger plane cannot veer so much off course just by chance.

SENATE SANCTIONS ON RSA TERMED 'HALF-MEASURES'

LD162022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Lidiya Podolnaya commentary]

[Text] After heated debates, the U.S. Senate has approved the bill of sanctions against the RSA.

The question is only of some trade restrictions. Thus, senators think it necessary to ban the import of metallurgy and agricultural products as well as textiles from the RSA to the United States, and have spoken against new investments by American companies in the RSA economy. It is difficult to call these and other half-measures 'sanctions,' and here is why. Let us look at the paragraph about new investments, according to both American and South African press in the last 2 or 3 years practically nobody has been investing in the RSA, as investors have been simply scared off by the unstable internal political situation in South Africa and by the rise in crisis phenomena in its economy. Generally speaking, every paragraph contains a loophole. Not long ago, the lower House of Congress -- the House of Representatives -- unlike the Senate, went for the introduction of the complete trade boycott.

The degree of the principled nature of legislators obviously in direct relation to the elections that are due in November when the whole House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are to be re-elected. It is clear that neither Democrats, nor Republicans can ignore public opinion in such a situation, and this opinion is increasingly in favor of boycotting the criminal regime of Pretoria. This has been also shown by the latest opinion poll, and the majority of Americans are not simply for sanctions but for the most strict sanctions. Congressmen had to take this into account. Now both bills will be sent to the conference committee of the Congress, where a single version is to be worked out. No doubt, the final draft will be emasculated, otherwise the Presidnet would not sign it.

This point of view rests upon the invariable position of the head of the White House in relation to his partner in constructive cooperation. I recall one of the latest and typical pronouncements by the President: We must help the RSA and not try to break it. A rare harmony of words and deeds! The reasons for such a spiritual closeness are obvious: the strategic U.S. interests in the south of Africa. Firmly holding the first place in trade with racialists, American imperialism intends to preserve its profits there come what may, at the expense of the continuing oppression of millions of Africans. All those words about sanctions -- the matter is not going beyond this stage, in fact -- are designed to placate the wave of public protests, and finally, to protect the racist RSA.

Further Report

LD161927 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Senate of U.S. Congress turned down the proposal that all the American capital investment be taken out of South Africa. Instead of that step, which specialists say could be one of the more effective measures of the economic boycott of the racist regime, the Senate, controlled by Republican Party of President Ronald Reagan, made another diversionary manoeuvre.

The bill approved by the senators bans all new American investment in South Africa, stops the South African imports of steel, coal, uranium, farm produce and textiles to the USA, embargos the export of American-controlled oil to South Africa and closes the U.S. airports to South African planes.

Despite Washington's claims that the senators went "very far", all but "declaring war" on the Botha government, at a closer look these measures can only be called pseudosanctions.

No new capital investment has been made in South Africa in the past two to three years, as both the American and South African press admits, because the investors are frightened by political instability and the growth of crisis phenomena in the economy of South Africa. The blocking of imports from South Africa is prompted not so much by the desire to do damage to Pretoria as by protectionism because the South African imports which have now been banned were competing with the products of American corporations. As for the oil embargo, the U.S. companies learned to violate it with impunity way back during the Rhodesian crisis, and the South African airlines use "borrowed flags" -- fictitiously handing over there planes to Malai or Swaziland, which are still maintaining relations with Pretoria.

Commenting on the reasons which prompted the senators to approve the pseudosanctions at a time when about 60 percent of the Americans are calling for tough sanctions against South Africa, many observers agree that the law-makers reckoned not only with the dictum of the U.S. President that America should help South Africa, not try to break it, but also with their own selfish interests. According to figures released in the USA, one out of five senators has large personal holdings in South Africa. Republican John Danforth (Missouri) holds stocks of South African companies to the value of more than 600,000 dollars; Nancy Kassebaum (Kansas) 250,000 dollars; Barry Goldwater (Arizona) 200,000 dollars; and Bob Packwood (Oregon) 30,000 dollars.

Small wonder that the Republican majority in the Senate blocked the move to take the American capital investments, evaluated at 12-14 billion dollars, out of South Africa.

U.S. SATELLITE POLICY SERVES 'REACTIONARY FORCES'

LD161641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Vladimir Paska commentary]

[Text] As already reported, U.S. President Reagan has announced that henceforth, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, will not engage in commercial satellite launches contracted with private companies. According to his statement, American re-usable ships will (?in the future) be used primarily for launches essential for national security interests. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko:

At the beginning of the seventies, when the program of so-called US. space shuttles was only beginning, American propaganda laid special stress on its supposedly purely peaceful, commercial purpose. It was maintained that the program was called on to serve, first and foremost, companies interested in launching artificial earth satellites. It was conditioned by the demands of scientific and technological progress and constituted, they said, a commercial undertaking which fulfills orders for interested firms for this or that research. With its allocations, the government was only helping it to get on its feet more quickly.

In Washington, this propaganda line turned out to be so advantageous that they didn't relinquish it even when it became known that the main bulk of financial receipts for implementing the program was going to the military department and that a third, and subsequently the greater part of space shuttle launches, had a purely military purpose, and that these ships themselves were essentially transportation for taking into near-earth space not peaceful but military freight, space mines, mirrors for reflecting and guiding laser beams to a target, and even lasers themselves. In essence, this project has become a component of a larger program announced later, which has received the name of star wars. Today's statement that space shuttles will now be used first and foremost for launches with military aims finally tears down the curtain of lies wrapped around it by the propagandists. Together with this, it has once again shown that in conditions of capitalism, technological progress nearly always turns against man and his vital interests. The fact was long ago noted by classical scholars of Marxism.

For one and a half decades, American propaganda has used the space shuttle program to advertise the American way of life and free enterprise as the driving force for technological progress for the benefit of man. In checking up, what should have been concealed has been revealed: Technological progress has been put to the service of the most reactionary forces of militarism.

BEIJING MAYORAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Discuss Urban Construction

OW182116 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow and Beijing should exchange more experiences in urban construction. This was emphasized during a meeting in Moscow on 18 August between the leaders of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and the delegation from the Beijing municipal people's government led by Chen Xitong.

During the meeting, the Chinese side learned about the development plan of Moscow during the 12th 5-Year Plan. (Fanisin), chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, said: Moscow people are developing industry, housing construction and services trades, and are engaged in other important tasks.

Chen Xitong, head of the Chinese delegation, briefed the Soviet side on Beijing's development plans. He extended his invitation for a delegation from the Moscow City Soviet to visit Beijing.

Meet Gorispolkom Chairman

LD182207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of the people's government of Beijing headed by Chen Xitong, mayor of the Chinese capital, visited Moscow Gorispolkom today. During a friendship conversation, Comrade Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, familiarized the guests with the way in which the capital's inhabitants were implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The mayor of Beijing has conveyed to Moscow an invitation to send its representatives on a return visit. This, he said, would serve as yet another step toward strengthening the friendly contacts between the capitals of good states.

The guests from Beijing had a conversation in the Chief Architectural and Design Directorate of Moscow, visited the sites where housing construction is proceeding on an extensive scale and saw the Olympic sports complex.

SHAKOV COMMENTS ON DEVELOPING SINO-SOVIET LINKS

OW161321 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station Commentator Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, world public opinion continues to comment on the new proposals put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok. As you all know, the Soviet leader proposed to constructively solve Asia's regional issues. [passage omitted] Moscow political observers believe Soviet-Chinese relations will play a significant role in this aspect. Regarding this matter station commentator Shakov wrote the following:

Obviously it is imperative for the USSR and China to establish good-neighborly relations. [passage omitted] Satisfactorily, the relationship between our two countries has become better and better in recent years. This is an obvious fact to us all. Elaborating on this matter, Gorbachev pointed out: We are willing to hold talks with China at any time and level to discuss any new steps which will create a good-neighborly atmosphere. This is what both countries would like to achieve. We should know that the USSR and China share the same point of view on important issues. Both the USSR and China hope to accelerate socio-economic development in their countries. The Soviet people respect the objectives put forth by the Communist Party of China to establish a modernized socialist society for the great people. The Soviet people must also carry out grand tasks in the course of revolutionary economic transformation. Obviously, to accomplish these tasks, we must cooperate with each other. The better our relations are, the more often we can exchange experiences. Therefore, we will be able to make more contributions to the victory of socialism in the world. [passage omitted]

Our main interest in the Asian-Pacific region is to forge cooperative ties with China and other countries in this region under conditions of honoring the rights of their people to arrange their life as they please, and to solve their problems by themselves in a peaceful environment.

KAPITSA TO VISIT JAPAN 27-29 AUGUST

OW190949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Tokyo August 27-29 for talks with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and other ministry officials, a senior official said Tuesday.

The official in the Foreign Ministry said Kapitsa plans to brief Japanese officials on the details of a speech made on July 28 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he touched on the future security in Asia and the Pacific.

Japanese officials, he said, expect to discuss bilateral problems as well as the timing and other details of a prospective visit to Japan by Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

The official, who declined to be named, said Japan intends to tell Kapitsa that some parts of Gorbachev's speech indicates an "incorrect understanding of Japan," and to ask Soviet leaders to "correct" their views of Japan. He was partly referring to the phrase that Japan and the Soviet Union needs to cooperate in a quiet atmosphere free from past problems.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH KOREA

PM181211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Tikhomirov" Commentator's Column": "Backing Korea's Just Cause"]

[Text] The interests of strengthening peace and of a political settlement of the complex problems which have been jeopardizing the security of the Korean peninsula for some decades now demand the removal of the 40,000-strong Pentagon occupation corps together with its nuclear armaments from the south as soon as possible. This was the Leitmotiv of the recent month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

The month confirmed the breadth and significance of the movement in support of the Korean people's just cause, which has become an international movement. This is no accident. The DPRK's consistent peace-loving policy, in particular its recent proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean peninsula, produced a widespread positive reaction among the world community. The implementation of this proposal, in the opinion of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states, would be a substantial contribution to the erection of a mighty barrier against the spread and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. Even the Seoul authorities are finding it harder and harder to justify their reluctance to begin the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK. This evidenced by the new mass protest demonstrations against the U.S. military presence which have swept across South Korea.

But the Washington strategists -- and it is they who call the tune in Seoul -- are far more concerned about U.S. "vital interests" than the peace-loving aspirations of the people of Korea and other states in the region. This was very much in evidence during the recent visit to Seoul by E. Rowny, the U.S. President's senior arms control adviser, whose purpose was to further coordinate the Seoul regime's military efforts with U.S. militarist policy. [more] [paragraph continues]

It was part of E. Rowny's task to pressure the Far Eastern ally to agree as soon as possible to join in the "star wars" plans.

It is easy to see that such a prospect, like the willingness to join in SDI shown by Tokyo, clearly fits in with the U.S. policy of neoglobalism. In particular, it accords with U.S. plans to pull together a 3-way military alliance in the region involving Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The month of solidarity demonstrated anew the world community's support for the DPRK's sincere desire to strengthen security and cooperation. At the same time, the events of recent weeks have shown that the actions of the U.S. Administration and its South Korean henchmen fundamentally contradict the peace-loving aspirations of the states located in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK MEMORANDUM ON UNIFICATION

PM181127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Memorandum Published"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug -- Flagrant interference in the Korean people's internal affairs, political, economic, and military expansion, the flouting of the elementary rights of the South Korean population -- those are the main features of American imperialism's policy in the Korean peninsula, says a memorandum published by the Secretariat of the DPRK Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Motherland.

Deliverance from Japanese colonial domination did not bring true independence to the South Korean people, who found themselves under the heel of the puppet authorities who obediently carry out instructions from across the ocean, the document says. Washington is not ceremonious about its choice of means of preserving its dominant position in the south.

Nearly 40 years of history of the American military presence in the south of the peninsula provides many examples indicating that it is U.S. imperialism which is the main culprit to blame for the continuing partition of Korea, the memorandum stresses.

DPRK PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD181659 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 TASS -- It is only through dialogue, through effective measures aimed at ensuring security in that part of the world that it is possible to prevent the conflagration of a new war in Korea, to preserve peace for the would-be generations, stresses a joint statement of 22 political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has been issued in Pyongyang.

A concrete way to relaxation of tension has been indicated in the DPRK's numerous initiatives, the most important of them being the proposals that the Korean peninsula should become a nuclear-free, peace zone and that negotiations be held with the participation of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, commander in chief of the U.N. Armed Forces in South Korea and defence minister of South Korea, the statement says.

The actions of the ruling circles of the United States and Seoul regime provide an example of obstructionist approach to the problem of settlement in Korea. Instead of making their contribution to the consolidation of peace, Washington and Seoul are continuing aggressive preparations, are building up armed forces, and organizing militaristic exercises. These designs are an obstacle to an independent, peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

The Korean people expresses confidence that all progressive political parties and public organizations of the world will display solidarity with their rightful struggle aimed at averting war and reunifying the motherland, the statement stresses.

ANNIVERSARY WREATHS LAID AT DPRK MONUMENTS

PM181130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Wreaths Laid"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- Wreaths were laid here today, on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea, at the Liberation Monument erected in honor of Soviet troops who died fighting to free Korea. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the USSR Embassy in the DPRK, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, other ministries and departments of the republic, and a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries visiting Pyongyang.

The following attended the wreath-laying ceremony: So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang WPK City Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Board and DPRK minister of communications; and others.

Wreaths were also laid at the Soviet servicemen's cemetery in Pyongyang and memorials to Soviet liberator-servicemen in other DPRK cities.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH DEPARTS 15 AUGUST

LD151726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Great People's Hural presidium, who has been in our country at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation spending his holiday here, left the USSR today.

DRA'S KARMAL MAKES APPEAL FOR PEACE, SECURITY

PM181227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Appeal to Compatriots"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Aug — Babrak Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has appealed to all his compatriots to help secure peace and security for Afghanistan. During a radio and television broadcast he stated that the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by the forces of imperialism and reaction had cost many lives and caused enormous material damage.

Speaking about the international situation, B. Karmal stressed that the attempts of imperialism, headed by American imperialism, to gain military advantage over socialist countries had led to a substantial heightening of tension and the return of the threat of nuclear war. He rated highly the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and said that the Afghan people fully support the soviet policy aimed at removing the danger of a worldwide military conflict capable of destroying human civilization. The DRA, B. Karman observed, has invariably supported the principles of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among states in its foreign policy.

B. Karmal urged Afghans now far from their homeland to return and take part in the nationwide task of building a new and just society.

Kabul, 15 August — Dozens of Afghan families belonging to the Hazara nationality who left their country under the impact of hostile propaganda have returned to their homeland. Duped, they led a miserable existence in neighboring Iran where, by their own admission, they were regarded as "second-class" people.

Those who have returned home bear witness that the counterrevolution entrenched in Iran carries out vigorous ideological conditioning of Afghans who have left their homeland and distorts the nature and aims of the Afghan revolution. They have tried to drum into us that prison awaited our return home, an Hazara stated. However, in reality, the authorities in the DRA welcomed us warmly and have done their utmost to see that we returned to our homes as quickly as possible.

GOVERNMENT SENDS HOLIDAY MESSAGE TO AFGHANISTAN

PM190914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee

To Comrade Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire Afghan people on the national holiday — restoration of independence day.

Exactly 67 years ago the Soviet state was the first in the world to officially recognize Afghanistan's independence. Good-neighborly relations, which, as V.I. Lenin noted, opened up extensive opportunities for mutual assistance against any encroachments by foreign predators on the freedom and property of others, were established between our countries and peoples in complete accordance with their national interests.

Throughout their history Soviet-Afghan relations have developed on the ascendant, the solidarity between the peoples has strengthened, and their mutual understanding of and trust in each other have grown. When Afghanistan was subjected to large-scale aggression from the forces of imperialism and regional reaction after the 1978 national democratic revolution, the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to its freedom-loving and courageous people.

Under the complex conditions of the undeclared war the DRA, despite all attempts to hamper its development, is persistently implementing socioeconomic transformations and striving for fundamental improvements in all spheres of life. The revolution's social base is expanding and growing stronger and the process of setting up organs of people's power is continuing. The PDPA's policy enjoys growing support from various strata and groups of the population.

The DRA's foreign policy course, founded on a desire for peace and for the maintenance of good relations with all countries, is an important factor in asserting the principle of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among the states of the Asian Continent.

The Soviet Union firmly supports Afghanistan's efforts aimed at defending its sovereignty and its enterprising and constructive position on the speediest achievement of a political settlement which will ensure a real end to outside armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and guarantee that is not resumed. We recently stressed this with renewed force in Vladivostok.

We sincerely wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, and you, dear comrades, further successes in implementing the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

NAJIBULLAH CITED ON NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD182042 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- "The Afghan people which has heralded the liberation of the Asian Continent from the yoke of colonialism is now waging a determined struggle against the enemies of its freedom and the right to self-determination," said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Najibullah. He spoke over the television today on the occasion of Afghanistan's national day -- the day of the restoration of independence.

"In the years that have passed since the victory of the April Revolution, Afghanistan scored great successes along the road of social and economic progress," Najibullah said. He spoke highly of heroism of soldiers of the Afghan Army protecting the fatherland's independence and sovereignty from encroachments of imperialism and reaction. Najibullah said that the assistance given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union at the time of trial for the republic has played the decisive role in the protection of the gains of the revolution.

NUR VIEWS 'LONG, THORNY ROAD' AHEAD FOR DRA

PM181225 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 32, 18 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by PDPA Politburo Member Nur Ahmad Nur: "A Goodwill Gesture"]

[Text] Like Europe, Asia too must become a continent of peace. Every Afghan is aware of the importance of this theme underlying the speech made by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, for our country's destinies are indeed inextricably bound up with the destinies of the entire Asian continent.

Revolutionary Afghanistan has welcomed the speech in which the Soviet leader put forward concrete and constructive proposals on improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific. A videotape of his speech was relayed on national television and all the country's leading newspapers carried a detailed summary of it, with special emphasis on paragraphs that directly bear upon the regional conflicts in Asia. This is quite understandable, as such conflicts are the sources of international tensions which jeopardize peace and stability in the continent. One such source of tension is the situation that has evolved around Afghanistan.

It may be recalled that virtually on the very next day following the April 1978 Revolution our country became the victim of armed intervention by external forces, in particular the U.S. and its close NATO allies, and also Pakistan and Iran. Washington's complicity in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan developed with time into its spy department's biggest clandestine operation. The CIA spends a good portion of its budget on subversive actions against the D.R.A. U.S. ruling circles will stop at nothing in their attempt to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan and prevent our people from building a new life and creating a society of social justice.

Moscow calls for a settlement of all conflicts in Asia through peaceful negotiations. Afghanistan shares this view. It entered into indirect talks with Pakistan through the U.N. Under-Secretary-General for special Political Affairs Diego Cordovez. At these talks, of which the seventh round is currently under way in Geneva, the basic principles for normalizing the situation around Afghanistan are discussed. Meanwhile, the recent decision of the Soviet and D.R.A. governments to have six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingent withdrawn from Afghanistan before the end of their year reaffirms once again the readiness of Kabul and Moscow to do all in their power to bring the Geneva talks to a successful conclusion.

This decision also indicated that the political situation within our country is becoming stabilized and that the Afghan people are increasingly giving their support to the revolutionary government. Although it would be premature to say that

Simultaneously with the offensive against Afghan counterrevolution takes place, local government bodies are being consolidated. Afghanistan has 31 electoral districts. In 23 elections to the jirgahs, the local bodies of power, have already been held and another three they are taking place now. In September elections to local bodies of authority will have been held throughout the country.

Members of local government bodies include workers, peasants, artisans, representatives of the national bourgeoisie, clerics and representatives of other strata. The social and national composition of the jirgahs demonstrates the PDPA's fidelity to its policy of broadening the social base of the revolution and of securing peace, accord and national reconciliation.

The decision to withdraw some Soviet units from the D.R.A. refutes Western propaganda's vicious claims that the Soviet Union will never pull its troops out of Afghanistan. They would have left the D.R.A. long ago, were it not for the continuous outside interference in our domestic affairs. However, developments show that the West, which shouts the loudest about the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, in fact least of all wants a political settlement of what it calls the "Afghan question." Ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution are received in Washington, Bonn, Paris and other Western capitals and are provided with millions of dollars to engage in terror and sabotage against the Afghan people. Throughout the years of the undeclared war that has been foisted upon us, thousands of peaceful Afghans have died, while the damages inflicted upon our economy have already exceeded 45 billion Afghanis. The bandits perpetrate all these crimes on the spurious pretext of "defending Islam in Afghanistan." Actually, they not only kill pious Moslems, but also systematically destroy mosques and murder clerics.

Our struggle has not yet ended. A long, thorny road lies ahead. In this grim fight we look to the Soviet Union for help and support. Together with Afghan soldiers and defenders of the revolution the Soviet soldiers were upholding our people's right to freedom and independence. Our people will never forget this help. "Friendship with the Soviet Union," PDPA General Secretary Najibullah stated, "is not only internationalism in action. It is also patriotism. We shall hand this friendship down from generation to generation."

We shall tell that to the Soviet soldiers who will soon be leaving Afghanistan. We shall see them off and honor them, voicing our heartfelt gratitude for their impartial assistance in this grim hour of our history.

DRA REBELS CAUGHT WITH CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM181147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Using Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Aug -- In the Chesht-e Sharif region of Herat Province a self-defense detachment has apprehended a group of dushmans belonging to a terrorist organization. The counterrevolutionaries, BAKHTAR reports, citing the Republic's security organs, were caught red-handed attempting to use chemical weapons.

One of those arrested, a certain Rahim Majid admitted that he had spent a long time in the Warsak camp on Pakistani territory, where the dushmans do their combat training. Special groups intended to use chemical weapons against the Afghan population have been trained there by U.S. instructors. [paragraph continues]

The special groups, Majid pointed out, take turns to wait for the results of the terrible effect of gases and other toxic substances on peaceful inhabitants and photograph what has happened, so as to claim subsequently that these were "atrocities" committed by Soviet soldiers and Afghan Army servicemen.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON ARMY DAY

PM191023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Watching over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the DRA Army Day has been held here. In the meeting presidium were Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; members and candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; and heads of friendly countries' military delegations which have arrived in Kabul to attend the festivities.

A report was delivered by Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister. The heroic history of the DRA Armed Forces, he said, features many glorious pages. So, 67 years ago the Afghan people, taking up arms, covered themselves with unfading glory gaining freedom and independence for their motherland in difficult battles with the British colonizers. It was during those years that the foundations were laid for the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the country of great Lenin which gave the Afghan people invaluable assistance in routing the foreign interventionists.

The democratic forces in the Afghan Army, the minister went on, played an important role in the victory of the 1978 April Revolution. Immediately after the revolution had taken place, the forces of international imperialism and reaction unleashed an undeclared war against the DRA. Since that time to the present day, the Afghan Army has been watching over the gains of the revolution. The country honors the memory of the heroes who have their lives in the struggle against the counterrevolution, for the bright future of the Afghan people.

Now N. Mohammad pointed out, the combat might of the servicemen of the Afghan Army has increased considerably and the standard of their political training and discipline has risen. Armed with the most modern weapons and enjoying the boundless respect of the Afghan people, the Army is inflicting crushing blows on the counterrevolutionary gangs infiltrated into the country from abroad. The PDPA plays a decisive role in military building. Suffice it to say that 80 percent of the Armed Forces' officers are members of the PDPA or the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, the party's most immediate reserve. We can state with pride that the country's Armed Forces are ready to tackle the task set them by the party in restoring peace and security and ending the bloodshed in the country.

On behalf of the Afghan people and their Army, the minister emphasized, I would like, on this festive day, to express feelings of the most sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the fraternal Soviet people, and the internationalist servicemen in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Every Afghan citizen knows that without the USSR'S assistance, the DRA would have been unable to defend its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity against the encroachments of international imperialism headed by the United States. counterrevolution, subsidized and supported by the U.S. and regional reaction, has been completely defeated, in recent months it has been hit hard and in several provinces its positions are now much weaker.

The meeting was addressed by the head of the Soviet military delegation Army General I.M. Tretyak, USSR, deputy defense minister. On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the entire personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces he congratulated the Afghan people on their Army Day and wished the Afghan Army success in routing the armed counterrevolution.

The Soviet people's solidarity with the efforts of the PDPA and the DRA Government aimed at routing the counterrevolutionary gangs and strengthening the social base of the April Revolution, he said, was expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress and in the recent speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok. The decision to send six regiments of Soviet internationalist servicemen home, the head of the Soviet military delegation said, represents another gesture of goodwill made by the USSR and Afghanistan toward a peaceful settlement of the prevailing situation.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has received members of the foreign military delegations which have arrived in Kabul to attend the festivities to mark the DRA Army Day, including the Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak, USSR deputy defense minister.

Central Committee Address

LD182049 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- The maintenance and equipment of the Army has been and remains one of the most important tasks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, says an address of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to Afghan soldiers on the occasion of the day of Afghanistan's Army. This task assumes ever greater importance in conditions when an undeclared war is waged against Afghanistan by the forces of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, when the gains of the revolution are threatened, says the address.

In the years that have passed since the victory of the national democratic April Revolution, the Afghan Army, which inherited the best combat traditions of predecessors, has been turned into an army of the new type. It now reliably protects the Afghan people which is waging the struggle against external and internal enemies, the address says. Jointly with units of home guards and security forces, the army, having the strategic initiative, is conducting successful combat operations against counter-revolutionary gangs. The address of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also points out the role of the Afghan Army in expanding the social base of the April Revolution. The people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan highly appreciates the valour and heroism of soldiers waging the struggle against counter-revolution. The evidence of this is the decision of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to institute the title "hero of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" and honorary names for units.

The address urges commanders and political workers, officers, sergeants and soldiers to consolidate the Army's combat potential, to perfect combat skills, to be ever ready for a resolute and effective struggle against enemies of the April Revolution for the sake of defending sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the fatherland, to rally closer around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan Army must fully destroy counter-revolution and ensure conditions for peaceful work of the people, the address emphasises.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON DRA ARMY PREPAREDNESS

LD181003 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- "At present the level of combat and political preparedness of generals, officers and men of the Afghan Army has grown," Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan defence minister, told the BAKHTAR agency. This finds its expression in several important changes taking place in the Afghan Army. Victories were won over counter-revolutionary gangs in the Khost District, the Qandahar, Paktia and Herat Provinces. Officers and soldiers of the Afghan Army displayed true heroism and valour during these and other military operations.

Replying to a question of a BAKHTAR reporter on the Soviet decision to return home six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Nazar Mohammad said: "This step shows that the fighting efficiency of the Afghan Army has grown considerably, and today it is the main force in the struggle for normalizing the military and political situation in Afghanistan. We shall successfully protect our homeland, in future too, with the internationalist assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries."

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHERN INDIA

LD182121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Madras (State of Tamil Nadu), 18 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reports:

A month of Indian-Soviet friendship, devoted to the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India and the 39th anniversary of the Republic's independence, is continuing in India. Rallies, forums, exhibitions and meetings with Soviet people are taking place in various towns of the country. The Indian-Soviet friendship anniversary is also being widely celebrated in the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India, where the inhabitants are currently warmly receiving a delegation of the Soviet people led by S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation are based on a community of views on world problems and on adherence to the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence between states with various social systems, declared the governor of the state of Tamil Nadu, S.L. Khurana, at a meeting with the Soviet delegation. This friendship has found its concrete expression in the principled political support by the USSR for India in its struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and in defense of its sovereignty, he said.

High assessment of the friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and India was made by the participants in an Indian-Soviet friendship rally that has taken place here on the initiative of Friends of the Soviet Union Society. The USSR's new peaceful proposals, directed at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, have found wide support in India, emphasized the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran, speaking at the rally.

LD190836 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 19 Aug 86

FOREIGN MINISTERS HAIL SOVIET INITIATIVES

[Text] Hanoi August 18 TASS -- The Soviet initiatives advanced in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and aimed at the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the development of equal cooperation of all peoples of the Asian-Pacific region have been highly assessed in the joint communique on the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea that ended here. Its participants fully supported the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in the struggle for peace and international security, to end the nuclear arms race and prevent its spread to outer space.

The document emphasises that it is only by joint efforts of all countries and peoples that an end can be put to the military and political confrontation in Asia and the Pacific basin, conditions can be created for a gradual turning of that part of the world into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea supported more than once the striving to recall Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea provided the Pol Pot group is removed from the political arena, and are prepared to start immediately the talks aimed at an early settlement of questions around Kampuchea. This would be a contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared again that even if a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem was not achieved, the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea every year would be continued. This process must be completed in the year 1990. But if the hostile forces try to take advantage of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers to intensify subversive actions against Kampuchea, appropriate measures will be taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the communique says.

The countries of Indochina confirmed the striving to restore friendship with the Chinese people.

PRAVDA Reports Parley

PM190943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers Confer"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Aug — The latest conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam ended here today. Taking part in it were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and Lao foreign minister; Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister; and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister.

The conference analyzed the present situation in the Asia-Pacific region and discussed measures to deepen the process of improving the situation in Southeast Asia and around Cambodia. The three countries' new unity of view on all the most important international questions was reaffirmed and their resolve to continue to strengthen fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to develop good-neighborly relations with all the region's states was expressed.

The conference participants adopted a joint communique.

Speaking at the conference closing ceremony, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that it marked an important state in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are giving the Indochinese peoples great help and support in this struggle.

PHILIPPINES PLANS EXTENDING USSR COOPERATION

LD182047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1923 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The Philippines Government intends to extend its economic ties with the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. This was stated by Laurel, the country's vice president and prime minister.

When receiving the new ambassador of the Philippines to the USSR, he stressed that the Philippines Government led by President Aquino is banking on making active use of Soviet technology and experience in constructing power engineering projects, including thermal powerplants. Another cooperation possibility, Laurel said, could be the repair of ships of the Soviet merchant marine in Philippines shipyards.

These are significant and good intentions which are worthy of support.

KORALEV: U.S. PRESSURING MANILA ON BASES

PM181121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[I. Kovalev dispatch: "Threats Continue"]

[Text] The commission drafting the new Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines has not yet settled the issue of whether or not to incorporate in the basic law an article on the liquidation of the U.S. military bases on the country's territory. While this issue is being decided, Washington continues its campaign of pressure on Manila to prevent any encroachment whatever upon its bases.

More and more U.S. "experts on Pacific Ocean problems" are arriving here. Without the U.S. military bases the Philippines will be defenseless -- this is what they are trying to impress upon the Philippine Administration and public. but such suggestions and now being received here without the trust of former times.

This is why the United States is switching ever more perceptibly to other levers of pressure on Manila. Exploiting the very acute crisis being experienced by the Philippine economy, and the country's enormous foreign debts (\$26 billion), Washington is switching to threats of an economic nature.

The local newspaper MANILA DAILY BULLETIN was published an article on this topic, an unsigned article but one clearly paid for by the Americans. This article states: "The uncertainty on the issue of the status of the U.S. military bases on the Philippines, and even more so the inclusion in the Constitution of an article concerning their liquidation, is frightening U.S. investors away from the Philippines."

A simple calculation: The threat may work inasmuch as in the circumstances of the economic crisis the Philippine authorities are extremely interested in foreign capital investment. However, local commentators do not believe that this pressure will produce any great result.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISES 'CLEARLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD182217 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Large-scale U.S.-Thai military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold-86" have ended in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border and the waters of the Gulf of Siam.

"The sting of the golden 'Cobra' are the thousands of men and officers including the U.S. Marines and a special task force, tens of aircraft, among which for the first time were F-16 aircraft sent from a U.S. base in South Korea, and the battleship New Jersey."

Foreign observers drew attention to the fact that the fresh muscle-flexing demonstration was held in one of the crisis zones of the Asian-Pacific region -- on Thailand's border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is with clearly provocative aims, the commentary stresses, that militaristic games were held in the places where Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionaries thrown out of Kampuchea's territory are now stationed.

The point at issue are not only the provocative exercises "Cobra Gold-86". Washington continues in the guise of the so-called "humanitarian aid" supporting the forces of Khmer reaction, who entrenched themselves on Thailand's territory. As is known, they overseas appropriated millions of dollars for that aim.

The Pentagon is making vigorous efforts to draw Bangkok into its dangerous game. Since 1979 the U.S. military subsidies and loans to it have more than trebled and since the early eighties the Thai Army has received from the overseas modern arms worth almost two billion dollars. Thailand's military budget has been excessively inflated as a result of U.S. pressure.

The militaristic "Cobra", PRAVDA says, is a source of a serious threat to peace and stability in Indochina. It is impossible to ease tensions in the region by flexing the military muscle.

People can clearly see that sabre-rattling by the USA and its partners can resolve none of the problems existing there.

U.S. SEEN USING KIRIBATI PACT AS ARMS 'EXCUSE'

PM181135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Provocateurs"]

[Text] The opponents of international cooperation are in a state of agitation. What upsets them most of all is the Soviet Union's peace initiatives to incorporate the Asia-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Forces in the United States who have absolutely no intention of renouncing plans for turning entire areas of the planet into Pentagon military bridgeheads see the USSR's proposals as a threat to their militarist designs. These gentlemen are not pleased either by the fact that the Soviet proposal has been welcomed around the world, including Asian and Pacific countries.

To present a distorted picture of Moscow's initiative at all costs and to revive the slanderous "Soviet military threat" fiction -- this is the job the powers that be have given the U.S. mass media. The leadership of NBC television also decided to do their bit to promote this ugly cause.

"Help!" NBC correspondent (J. Miklashevski) shouts, seeing the "hand of Moscow" in the waters of the South Pacific. "Some very important shipping routes are within the USSR's reach," he asserts with feigned alarm. But the actual inhabitants of the South Pacific region do not see this threat. According to the Australian newspaper THE CANBERRA TIMES, "not a single Soviet warship or military aircraft has been located in the southern part of the Pacific." It is true that you can catch sight there of the battleship New Jersey, the nuclear-power cruiser Long Beach, and other warships, but, as is known, they have nothing to do with the Soviet Navy.

The gentleman from NBC also sees a "threat to U.S. security" in another corner of the Pacific. "The agreement on fishing rights signed by the USSR with the island state of Kiribati," NBC announced, "is the first step toward securing the first deepwater port for Soviet warships in the southern Pacific."

As is known, a fishing cooperation agreement was signed in the spring between the USSR and Kiribati, a small state with a population of 60,000. The press, and the Australian press in particular, reported: "The agreement with Kiribati does not give the USSR the right to use the country's ports. Kiribati decided to sign it in response to the Reagan administration's reluctance to chew out U.S. tuna fishermen who are actively exploiting this small Pacific country's sole natural resource. Kiribati President J. Tabai said: "We have concluded with the USSR a purely economic agreement which serves our interests. Above all it corresponds to our government's main policy of securing a fair income... We simply want to improve the people's living standard, and the agreement with the Soviet Union helps us to do this."

It is clear from U.S. mass media reports that the Pentagon generals see the agreement as an excuse for further intensifying the militarization of the Asia-Pacific region. NBC, for example, pointing out that the Pentagon intends to show "some military muscle to keep control of the Pacific," reports: "The United States is adopting an offensive strategy in the Pacific which amounts to deploying a sufficient number of forward-based ships."

So the U.S. television company's report has merely confirmed how timely the new Soviet peace initiative was.

TASS NOTES NEW ZEALAND'S DEPARTURE FROM ANZUS

LD131946 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86

["New Zealand Excommunicated" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "The United States used its dictatorial powers and, winning the agreement of Australia, suspended on August 11 New Zealand's membership in the ANZUS military and political bloc," writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA today.

A statement on Wellington's formal "excommunication" was recorded in the joint communique summing up two-day negotiations in San Francisco between Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. This is how Americans decided to punish an ally which encroached, in their opinion, on U.S. geostrategic "vital interests". "The tripartite alliance which was set up in 1951 and included Australia, New Zealand and the USA," runs the commentary, "barged into a stormy zone of the crisis 16 months ago."

The prime reason for this was the decision by the Lange government to ban the call of any nuclear-capable and nuclear-powered warships to New Zealand ports. Earlier, Labourite David Lange who came to power after the victory at the elections in July 1984, had started a campaign for turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

Running into New Zealand's firm determination to remain loyal to its choice, the United States started steering things to ousting the country from ANZUS. "The affront suffered by the United States not only from New Zealand but also from other South Pacific states which voiced support for turning the region into a nuclear-free zone," points out IZVESTIYA, "shows deep-rooted changes in the views of South Pacific countries. They are turning away from the course of confrontation, fraught with political instability in the region, and are working for improving the situation, which conforms to the vital and long-term interests of their peoples".

PACIFIC FORUM BOOSTS NUCLEAR-FREE CONCEPT

PM181153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "For a Nuclear-free Zone"]

[Text] Canberra, 9 Aug -- Another step toward officially declaring the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone was taken at the latest session of the South Pacific Forum in the capital of Fiji, Suva. Its participants agreed and approved protocols to the treaty on such a zone which was concluded at last year's session of the forum -- an organization which unites 13 countries in that part of the world. The treaty stipulates that its participants must not produce or acquire "any nuclear explosive devices." Testing nuclear weapons and dumping radioactive waste in the Pacific are also banned.

An important role in the practical implementation of the treaty is to be played by the protocols to the treaty to be submitted for signature by all powers which possess nuclear weapons. Although the Soviet Union and China have expressed themselves clearly in support of the nuclear-free zone, France, which carries out its nuclear tests in the area, and the United States and Britain have put forward a whole series of objections.

ROLE OF POLISH CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL DESCRIBED

PM190857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch: "Lawsuit: From the Experience of the Development of Socialist Democracy in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A lawsuit is a commonplace occurrence in legal practice. On this occasion, however, the action was brought against the Council of Ministers by...a people's council. That sounds quite unusual, doesn't it? A grassroots organ of power enters into collision with the government. Or rather it seeks the reversal of one of its decisions.

However, there is nothing special, let alone sensational, about this now. It is true that there was a time, not so long ago at that, when anything like this was impossible, simply unthinkable. Whereas now, a people's council instituting legal proceedings is not displaying disobedience or even obstinacy. It is acting in accordance with the law -- the letter and the spirit of the law.

What innovations have appeared in the exercise of power by the people in Poland in recent years? The rights and independence of people's councils at all levels have been extended, the election system is being improved, self-government is being strengthened, and the legislative and -- most important -- the supervisory activity of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, and its commissions has been stepped up and become much more varied. Consultations with the public are widely used.

And finally, at the beginning of this year, in implementation of the instructions of the 9th PZPR Congress and a subsequent decision of the Polish Sejm, a Constitutional Tribunal was established -- a special new organ which, as a completely independent body, is to pass objective judgment on whether any resolution, instruction, circular, or decision is in accordance with the country's fundamental law, the Constitution. The provenance of the legal documents is immaterial as far as the tribunal is concerned. They may originate at the highest level of the state hierarchy but this will not intimidate the tribunal, which is guided in its activity by the measure of socialist legality alone. It is not the tribunal's task to ascertain what prompted the authors of the various kinds, of injunctions to adopt them, whether it be good intentions -- good from their author's viewpoint, that is -- or the needs of the moment, or a precedent, or departmental interests, or plain willfulness. All it does is to assess these injunctions in a principled fashion.

The Constitutional Tribunal is composed of a number of the country's prominent lawyers -- 12 judges in all. It initiates legal proceedings both on its own initiative and at the request of certain state and public institutions, defined by law and including, for instance, voivdship people's councils. On this occasion the case was labeled "People's Council Versus Council of Ministers" for the very reason that an appeal against a government decision was lodged with the tribunal by the Wroclaw Voivdship People's Council.

This is the first case that the Constitutional Tribunal has considered in the course of its still very short history. It has been filed under the number 1/86.

The gist of the case is as follows. In the past, on the basis of a government resolution many tens of thousands of citizens bought apartments from the state which thus became their property. In Wroclaw alone just under 7,000 apartments were sold. In September last year the Council of Ministers adopted a decision to increase the charges for the apartments that had been acquired by people many years before. This was perceived as a violation of existing legislation and produced an avalanche of complaints. The general tenor of articles in the press was also critical. The Presidium of the Wroclaw Voivodship People's Council took the initiative to take this case to the Constitutional Tribunal.

The auditorium in the Sejm building on Wiejska street was filled to capacity. The interest in the session was tremendous. As mentioned before, this was the first time that something like this had happened in the exercise of socialist democracy in Poland. Representatives of the broadest public circles and many journalists had gathered, television cameras were installed — this by no means commonplace event had to be recorded. And although the topic to which many hours of pleadings were to be devoted was outwardly hardly of burning interest, the outcome of the lawsuit was attracting the interest of both the people living in the apartments bought from the state, and those who had no interest in them at all, that is to say, of all the citizens. This was because it is important for them to know and to be able to believe that in a socialist state the Constitution and the laws based on it serve the people and are geared to protecting their interests and that no one is free to disregard them in any form. Official decisions cannot be based on subjectivism, willfulness, or a capricious interpretation of the state laws.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the establishment within our state system of such an important institution as the Constitutional Tribunal, the Polish newspapers wrote during the proceedings. What is important is not just that it is possible now to protect oneself against actions which are in contradiction with the Constitution and which frequently take the form of official, legally enforceable documents. It is important that all state organs and establishments drawing up enforceable enactments are compelled now willy-nilly to consider whether the document which they have drawn up and which is intended to regulate social relations in a given sphere accords with the fundamental law. The citizens of a socialist state must have confidence in the unshakable nature of the constitutional norms and the firm guarantees which they provide. The law enjoys prestige and respect when it is constant, when it cannot be turned upside down or manipulated with impunity.

At one time, local journalists have noted, the view was firmly established that there was no need for any special institutions to monitor the observance of constitutional norms. This viewpoint was based on the idealistic conception of the principles governing the socialist state which, it was claimed, come into play automatically, as a result of its conflict-free natural internal cohesion and harmony. However, as we can easily see for ourselves, a considerable gap sometimes separates ideals from practice. Bureaucracy, narrow group interests, and violations of socialist law and order which frequently stem from subjective factors persist in real life. Thus the need for an institution to guarantee the strict implementation of the fundamental law is dictated by the needs of life itself.

But let us return to the court case. Taking part in it on the government side were two deputy ministers defending the Council of Ministers' position, and on the people's council side its plenipotentiary representative and the republic's deputy prosecutor general. It must be mentioned that, long before the adoption of the decision to raise the rents which so upset the citizens, the prosecutor's office did warn about the consequences of passing such a decision and the reaction it would provoke among the public.

The tribunal was convened twice. The sides' arguments and expert and specialist opinions were heard. J. Linowski, spokesman for the voivodship people's council, said: "The nature of civil relations is such that the government side cannot by itself change existing agreements because this would violate the equal-rights status of the sides." Deputy Prosecutor General J. Szewczyk drew attention to the concern caused among the public by examples of this kind of instability in the legal order. The government representatives defended themselves by referring to the practice of concluding different kinds of legal agreements.

The a 1-month recess was announced. This was needed by the government side to reply in writing to a number of specific questions connected with its interpretation of the adopted decision. Finally, under the chairmanship of Judge Kl Dzialoch, the tribunal's final session was held. It pronounced the following verdict: The government decision is at variance with Article 67 of the Constitution and the corresponding law of the Sejm. The government side was given 3 months to eliminate this contradiction, that is, to change its decision in favor of the other side. Naturally, the Council of Ministers can appeal against the verdict. But in order to do so it would have to find weighty arguments.

And so the first case in the history of the Constitutional Tribunal has been dealt with and added to the treasure-house of experience in socialist democracy. Who has gained and who has lost? A prominent Polish journalist who, incidentally, lives in an apartment bought from the state has said that, in his view, it is hardly correct to pose this question. Law and order, legality, and truth have gained and that, ultimately, is what we are all interested in. The gain lies in the main lesson of the case "People's Council Versus Council of Ministers" -- namely in the strengthening public awareness of the solidity of the new democratic institutions which stand guard over the unshakable constitutional principles created and operating not for the sake of form and not for the sake of embellishing the facade of the state. Were there not misgivings in this case, both before the investigation started and after it was concluded, as to whether these proceedings would damage the prestige of the government?

"Indeed, there were," Z. Czeszejko-sochacki, a prominent Polish lawyer, said. "This is exactly what the skeptics were predicting. Although, incidentally, they themselves failed to make any suggestions as to what mechanism should be used to preclude mistakes. The majority of people, however, do not share their view. They believe that in this kind of case there are no losers. After all, it is the cause of strengthened law and order which stands to gain, and that is what the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress call for. It is a good thing that public activeness in defense of the law, our fundamental law, is growing. Other cases have already been submitted to the Constitutional Tribunal.

The tribunal's activity has been highly appraised by the public and in the press. Wherever the instrument of publicity and authoritative supervision is brought into play, emotions recede into the background, conflicts are defused, and the responsibility of people vested with powers to adopt decisions which affect the interests of broad strata of the population is enhanced. The system of socialist democracy is being improved, and valuable experience is being accumulated.

NORDIC MINISTERS MEETING ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD151543 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Copenhagen August 15 TASS -- The foreign ministers of Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have ended their official meeting here.

They adopted a joint communique stressing the priority importance of achieving positive change at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, which, they said, should help end the arms race, cut back nuclear armories and keep weapons out of space.

The document also emphasized the need to preserve everything positive that has already been achieved in arms control and the importance of signing a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. It voiced the hope for progress at talks on a general prohibition of chemical weapons as well.

The ministers spoke positively of the work done by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and declared that the delegations from the Nordic countries there would exert every effort towards its successful outcome.

They condemned the Israeli policy of annexing others' lands and the criminal activities of Pretoria, expressing readiness to help make sure that the U.N. Security Council would impose wide-ranging international sanctions against the apartheid regime.

VIEWS EXCHANGED WITH UK ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD150955 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] London August 15 TASS -- Soviet-British exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa took place at Great Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

A.L. Adamishin, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Ewen Fergusson, deputy to the permanent under-secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, took part in the exchange of views.

The Soviet representative also had a conversation with the Baroness Young, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain.

'PROVOCATIVE' NATO AIR EXERCISES HELD IN UK

PM181126 Moscow KRASNAYAZZEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Major V. Nikanorov "Pertinent Notes": "Provocative Exercises"]

[Text] "Our reconnaissance reports that we will have to attack a Soviet airfield already partly out of action. Today we intend to finish it off..."

No, that sentence does not hark back to World War II. It was by no means spoken by some Hitlerite ace. No. It was spoken just a few days ago by U.S. Major Bob Hilton. The belligerent major, Britain's THE OBSERVER reported, rushed from Nevada to Britain in his fighter in order to head a "combat mission" within the framework of "Tactical Fighter Meet" -- the largest NATO air exercises ever held in Britain. [paragraph continues]

Warplanes from eight NATO countries have been taking part in them.

The newspaper report revealed several other extremely noteworthy details about this militarist action. It seems that on the eve of the maneuvers an immense swampy region in northern Britain was turned... into "Soviet territory." The Defense Ministry, THE OBSERVER writes, provided a military airfield in Northumberland with "Russian-style" markings and sited aircraft "very similar to Russian fighters" there. Models of Soviet tanks, missile positions, anti-aircraft batteries, and trucks were also used. These targets which, for extra realism, had red stars painted on them, were attacked by NATO aircraft, which carried out over 400 missions during the week.

Here is a typical detail. Taking part in the maneuvers were aircraft from the very same U.S. Air Force squadron that more than 40 years ago was tasked with dropping atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And now, THE OBSERVER attests, this same subunit had been given a "strategically important nuclear role."

The theme of the provocative maneuvers that have just concluded in Britain is not an original one: a "Russian invasion of Western territory." Certain circles in the West can in no way give up the obsolete bugbear of the "Soviet military threat," seeing it as a good support for their militarist plans. Hiding behind the mythical "threat," they militate for an unchecked buildup of entirely real military might. Those who try to make "security considerations" a justification for their desire to achieve military superiority over socialism continue to operate along the old unsuitable lines. But time persistently demands a new approach to the problems of ensuring security in the world. Under present conditions, the letter from the socialist countries' foreign ministers to the UN secretary general says, no one state -- however powerful it may be -- can count on defending itself with purely military-technical means. The safeguarding of security is increasingly a political task. It is impossible to resolve this task without trust among states. But the strengthening of that trust is by no means promoted by provocative exercises like those which NATO pilots have been carrying out in Britain.

FRG'S GENSCHER SEEKING IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD152006 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 15 TASS -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany has called for strong and goodneighbourly relations between his country and the Soviet Union.

In an article published in the NORDSEE-ZEITUNG newspaper he said concern for broadening contacts and relations between the two countries in all fields met the interests of Europe as a whole and the national interests of West Germany in particular.

Writing about the results of his recent official visit to the Soviet Union, Genscher pointed to the special significance of dialogue between the FRG and the USSR to East-West relations and improving the situation in Europe.

He said both countries could make a tangible contribution to carrying on the process started by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Genscher stressed the need to back up with practical action the statement on the USSR and the FRG being ready to open a new page in bilateral relations, made during his conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the nuclear age, he said, the Soviet Union and the FRG could help make certain that the groundwork for trust be laid through broader cooperation in order to achieve progress in arms control and disarmament.

The West German foreign minister said there was room for increasing cooperation with the Soviet Union in economic and technological fields.

'UNDISGUISED IRRITATION' IN FRG OVER SDI ACCESS

LD181723 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov reports:

The decision of the U.S. Congress to restrict access of West European partners, including the FRG to research work within the Star Wars programme has given rise to undisguised irritation of the right-wing conservative government of CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] Free Democratic Party. The Bonn cabinet qualified the decision as running counter to the FRG-USA governmental agreement on West German firms' participation in the implementation of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. As is reported by the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, close to the FRG's Foreign Ministry, the federal authorities intend in this connection to make a representation to Washington.

Yet until recently the leading FRG politicians extolled the SDI in every way, advocated active participation in the project which allegedly promises the FRG a land of milk and honey, some "breakthrough in the technological front," and then such an embarrassment. The FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann (Free Democratic Party) who put on his own his signature to the American-West German SDI accords, was compelled to say that the decision of the U.S. Congress was "poor policy." It is inadmissible, the minister lamented, first to impose cooperation, and then give it up.

In connection with the U.S. SDI decision the demands that the accord between the two countries be annulled are becoming ever louder in the FRG. The biggest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has demanded that this be done overnight. Karsten Voigt, a foreign policy expert of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in a DDP [DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST] interview described the terms on which the SDI agreement was concluded as a "fatal delusion." Bonn's hopes for economic advantages have been dashed, the politician noted. Olaf Feldman, the disarmament expert of the faction of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag in an interview to the newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG stressed the need of "drawing proper conclusions" from the decision of the U.S. Congress. He mentioned, among them, a possibility of denouncing it in a three months' time, stipulated in the American-West German SDI accord.

ARTICLE ACCUSES FRG OF HELPING AFGHAN REBELS

PM181354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain A. Shakhov article under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "Another Hornets' Nest"]

[Text] The FRG authorities are giving all-around support to counterrevolutionary bandit formations waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people and the legitimate government of the DRA. Another step in this dirty work was the establishment -- with Bonn's assistance -- of an "Afghan news agency."

Although the Western news media still refer to this dushman-West German hybrid under different titles and cannot even agree where it is located (some, for instance, write that it is located in Peshawar in Pakistan, while others claim that it is in Bonn itself), the nature of this establishment is not in any doubt. No matter what label this "agency" is given, no matter where it is located, it is yet another "hornets' nest" of lies, slander, and disinformation in the West's "psychological warfare" against the Afghan revolution.

According to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, the "agency" will engage mainly in the dissemination of photographic and crime material about the basmach gangs that are burning down schools and hospitals and sowing terror among the population. The agency's "correspondents" will be infiltrated into the DRA illegally together with bandits. Regular cooperation is envisaged with West German news media that is fanning anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria.

It is worth mentioning here that FRG citizens have, in the past, entered Afghan territory illegally to produce films presenting a false picture and to fabricate all kinds of false reports. And now the Bonn politicians are helping the Afghan bandits and ideological subversion agents of every stripe to "legalize" their trade on the "respectable" Western propaganda market. It looks like Bonn does not want to lag behind its "senior partner" -- Washington -- in the provocative ballyhoo around the "Afghan question" either.

The establishment of the notorious "news agency" is just another link in the chain of hostile actions against the people of Afghanistan. With the support of the FRG Government and with CIA participation, a "Free Afghanistan" radio station has already been established in West Germany as part of the radio network that churns out slander and comprises stations such as radio "Liberty" and "Free Europe." Very recently a provocative gathering was held in the FRG under the title "Afghan hearings." It was timed to coincide with an exhibition of forged "photo-documents." With the support of the authorities a so-called "Afghan Committee in Bonn" has been set up whose membership comprises dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries and advocates of anti-Sovietism. There have been reports that the FRG has already allocated DM350 million for subversive activities against the DRA. A further DM150 million is to be allocated.

Thus, pandering to those who are intensifying the tension around Afghanistan, Bonn is in fact pouring oil on the fire of the undeclared war. And that precisely at a time when the USSR and the DRA have put forward initiatives aimed at the speediest possible achievement of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. However, the efforts of the people who are fanning the militarist psychosis by engaging in dirty anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan fabrications are futile. Nobody can halt the historical progress of the people of Democratic Afghanistan along the path which they have chosen. The malicious buzzing coming out of the "hornets' nest" built by the counterrevolution will not halt it either.

SUDAN'S AL-SADIQ AL-MAHDI CONCLUDES VISIT

Comments in Tashkent

LD180954 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The (?statement) to our correspondent by Al-sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, who has arrived in our republic: And now we broadcast [words indistinct] Sadiq al-Mahdi said:

[Begin Al-Mahdi recording in vernacular with superimposed Uzbek translation] I believe my visit to the Soviet Union will play an important role in consolidating sincere friendly relations between the USSR and Sudan. As far as the future of the cooperation between the USSR and Sudan is concerned, the future of these relations is of a remarkable significance. When talking about the cooperation of our countries, the remarkable endeavors of the USSR for securing peace in the Middle East and the self-determination of the people of Palestine, must be noted. Our cooperation for disarmament and peace is consolidating. We have the same aims in the fight against the imperialist attitudes toward space militarization.

Now, a few words about the political path of the Sudanese leaders in international life: Our political path consists of a permanent commitment to the Nonaligned Movement, the fight against colonialism, and consolidation of cooperation of all peoples. We believe in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and we hope to see more such initiatives. We want other countries of the world to respond appropriately to these initiatives as well.

When talking about the liberation and rights of the Palestinian people, the brave and decisive movement of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people must be pointed out here.

We believe in supporting the people who fight for truth, freedom, and their rights. [end recording]

Departs Uzbek for Home

LD151305 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tashkent August 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of the Republic of Sudan, completed his tour of Uzbekistan and departed from the Soviet Union today. He had been staying in the U.S.S.R. on an official visit. At the airport the Sudanese prime minister was seen off by Akil Salimov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, and other officials.

Cables Ryzhkov en Route

LD152051 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) -- Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, has sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

"I am returning to Sudan with the firm conviction that we have opened a new chapter in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan. In the course of the talks we expressed aspiration directed at strengthening relations between our two countries. Your Excellency, please accept my heartfelt gratitude for the warm reception shown to me and my delegation, from me personally and from the people of Sudan. My delegation and I had been impatiently expecting to meet you and the friendly Soviet people."

Terms Visit 'Successful'

LD161512 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum August 16 TASS -- Upon his return to Khartoum from the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of Sudan described his visit to the Soviet Union as "successful."

The visit aimed at restoring contacts with the U.S.S.R., the premier told newsmen, was only an "opening page" in relations between the two countries. Contacts between Sudan and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural and other fields would be continued, he said.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that, in his opinion, the Soviet leadership had demonstrated a constructive approach to the restoration of the Sudanese-Soviet relations and had showed the readiness to develop them on the basis of equality. It approached Sudan's problems with understanding which was an important prerequisite for the development of contacts, the prime minister said.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi spoke with warm appreciation of his tour of the Soviet Union, specifically, his visit to Tashkent and historical and cultural monuments of that Soviet republic in Central Asia.

"We have long-standing historical ties with the Muslem population of that republic where prominent Muslem scholars and philosophers lived. It is very important that these have been restored. This will strengthen relations between our peoples," Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi noted.

Timoshkin Views Visit

LD161802 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 86

["Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] We begin with the visit paid to the Soviet union by Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The great Sudanese guest evaluated his visit to our country as a successful one. He stated in an interview with Radio Moscow at the visit opened suitable scope for the establishment of good, fruitful, and friendly bilateral relations and also for the adoption of joint steps in the international arena. In my view, Soviet-Sudanese cooperation vis-a-vis the issue of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict is of special significance, keeping in mind that Sudan [words indistinct] and currently plays an active role in the Arab struggle for their just cause. It is known that the USSR has been supporting this struggle firmly.

Our country and Sudan have adopted a common attitude toward the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict by political means. It must be noted that Sudan and the USSR believe that justice and peace can only be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO on an equal footing. Also I would like to highlight the following [words indistinct]. Thus, another blow was dealt to the plans of the two strategic allies [words indistinct] This consolidates the positions of those Arab countries that determinedly resist the U.S.-Israeli hegemony. Then the Arabs used to depend, and they can go on depending, on effective Soviet support, a matter which was once again confirmed by the Soviet leaders during their talks with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Text of Communique

PM171854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow 17 August -- Follows the full text of the joint Soviet-Sudanese Communique:

Prime Minister, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Sudan Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was on an official visit in the Soviet Union from August 11 to 15, 1986 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The distinguished Sudanese guest and the delegation accompanying him have been accorded a friendly reception and warm hospitality.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi laid wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Talks have been held between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister, minister of defense of the Republic of Sudan. Taking part in the talks were:

From the Soviet side -- Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR First deputy minister of foreign affairs, N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, V.Ya. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Y.V. Musiyko, USSR ambassador to Sudan, V.P. Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

From the Sudanese side -- Minister of Health and Social Welfare Husayn Abu Salih, minister of Commerce, Cooperation and Supply M.Yu. Abu Harirah, ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to the USSR 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah, director-general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of Sudan T.A. Homeydah, general of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl.

A conversation was held between P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

In accordance with the program of the visit, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the delegation accompanying him made a trip to the Uzbek SSR, where they were given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the places of interest of Tashkent and Samarkand. The Sudanese guests met with the leaders of that republic, were briefed on the work done to accelerate the rate of economic and social development in the republic on the basis of the achievements of advanced science and technology.

In the course of the Soviet-Sudanese talks, which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, Nikolay Ryzhkov told Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi about the Soviet people's achievements in building socialism, the work unfolding in the USSR for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi provided a briefing on the latest events in Sudan after the April (1985) movement of the Sudanese people, the restoration in the country of democratic life, of Sudan's national sovereignty, its striving for stability, peace and development.

The sides have expressed satisfaction with the steps recently taken to restore the friendly character of relations between the two countries. They have stressed the mutual interest in broadening and deepening ties between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's home affairs.

The sides have declared for the development in the interests of the two countries of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation, broadening ties in the field of culture, health protection and other fields.

The sides have expressed the intention to contribute in every way possible to exchanges both along the government and parliamentary lines as well as the public lines. In that connection an invitation has been extended for Soviet parliamentary and journalistic delegations to visit Sudan.

The sides have expressed deep concern about the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world, the buildup of the nuclear weapons race, the danger of the weapons race being spread into space. The sides have expressed firm conviction of the need for a total prohibition of nuclear tests.

They have pointed out that the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe remains the top priority objective of the present, and called on all peace forces for effective cooperation in the name of strengthening peace and international security, building a climate of confidence and constructive cooperation.

The sides stressed the connection between disarmament and development, the need to divert resources now spent on military purpose, to a peaceful application, including the socio-economic development of the peoples of the world, primarily the developing countries.

The Soviet side has attracted attention to the USSR's proposals on the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons before the end of this century.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has highly evaluated the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at disarmament and creating a comprehensive international security system. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has urged all sides concerned to take a positive stand and put forward appropriate initiatives for the attainment of these aims.

The sides have examined the Middle East situation and expressed the firm conviction that a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement is possible only on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, exercise of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their own state. They have reaffirmed their stand in favor of holding an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including PLO, and adoption of the speediest practical steps for its convocation.

The sides have again expressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO -- their sole legitimate representative -- for securing their national rights. They have pointed out the need for consolidation and unity of PLO in its courageous anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The Soviet Union and Sudan honor the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, support the efforts of her people and government directed at ensuring complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon in conformity with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The sides have expressed deep concern about the dangerous situation shaping in connection with the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, called for the speediest end to the war and a just settlement of that conflict through peace talks.

The sides attach much significance to the activity of the Organization of African Unity, which plays an important role in the struggle of the peoples of Africa for the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, for genuine political and economic independence. They declared for the creation between the African states of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness on the basis of mutual respect, of ensuring sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union declares in support of the efforts by the African states directed at turning that continent into a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The sides have condemned the aggressive nuclear ambitions of the Pretoria regime.

The sides demand the speediest abolition of the disgraceful apartheid system in South Africa. They have called on the international community to take urgent measures to ensure independence for Namibia in strict conformity with the decisions of the OAU and the UN Organization.

The USSR and Sudan declare for growing support for the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia led by the ANC and SWAPO against the South African racists backed by international imperialism. [paragraph continues]

The sides express solidarity with the Frontline States giving rebuff to the aggressive sorties of the racist Pretoria regime. The declare for the speediest imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The Soviet Union and Sudan consider it necessary that large-scale actions be taken on an international scale to overcome the economic difficulties facing the African nations on the basis of a radical democratization of the world economic relations and establishing a just international economic order.

The sides noted the dangerous developments in the area of the Mediterranean and reaffirmed their commitment to the idea of turning it into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Both sides noted the positive effective role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for safeguarding peace and lessening international tensions, for eliminating racism, neocolonialism and all forms of discrimination. In that connection they stressed the importance of the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in Harare.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Sudan firmly declare for enhancing the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security.

The sides have expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and defense minister of the Republic of Sudan and expressed confidence that it will give a fresh impetus to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership and people for the hospitable welcome accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him. He has invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official visit to the Republic of Sudan. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

MUSAYELAN REVIEWS MIDEAST SETTLEMENT DEADLOCK

PM141401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Musayelyan "International Review": "The Near East: Fire Beneath the Ashes"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It is obvious that the lack of any settlement of the situation in the Arab East poses a threat to peace throughout the world and hampers any improvement in the political climate in the international arena. But Washington, relying on its strategic ally -- Tel Aviv -- and hiding behind bombastic demagoguery about the paramount need for settling regional conflicts and fabrications repeated ad nauseam about the "Hand of Moscow" and Soviet penetration in the Near East, is continuing to pursue its former course aimed at exploiting conflict situations as part of America's global policy rather than unblocking them.

U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt provides yet further corroboration of this. The important American envoy packed no positive proposals in his briefcase. He rejected the idea of an international conference to settle the Near East conflict and opposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state. However, Bush did try to quell the growing anti-American feeling in the region, to give a boost to the Reagan plan -- the failed continuation of Camp David -- and to urge Arab countries to make separate deals with Israel.

The vice president sought to please the pro-Israel lobby in the United States and show Washington's support for Tel Aviv's aggressive course. He visited Jerusalem, despite the fact that the United States does not recognize the Israeli capital de jure. He promised Tel Aviv access to funds created by NATO countries. And together with Defense Minister Rabin and chief of the armed forces general staff Levi he inspected the prototype of the Israeli Dolphin submarine, capable of carrying 16 missiles and soon to be commissioned. Finally, he attended the initialing of a U.S.-Israeli agreement whereby 16 powerful relay stations to transmit U.S. radio programs to the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe will be constructed in the southern part of the Negev Desert. These relay stations are intended for Western ideological subversion centers -- Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe.

It is revealing that Bush's trip to the Near East coincided with U.S. Navy maneuvers in the Mediterranean close to the Libyan coast and the "Callant Eagle-86" military exercises in the Mojave Desert, where conditions are very similar to those in the Near East. Some 35,000 servicemen coming under the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command, as it is called, which is assigned gendarme functions in the Near East and Africa, took part in the latter. An official Pentagon spokesman stated with sergeant-major-like frankness that the U.S. military department "will be making sure of its capability to dispatch troops to trouble spots in the Near East."

In assessing Bush's visit and U.S. Near East policy the Jordanian newspaper AL-RA'Y wrote: "The route of separate deals cannot overcome the crisis in the Near East. The United States must therefore recognize the reality of this and define its own role in establishing peace in our region rather than concerning itself with creating a political climate here favoring the denial both of international legality and the principles of humanism and justice."

America's stooge -- Israel -- also bears full responsibility for worsening the Near East situation. A position-of-strength policy, further strengthening of "strategic cooperation" with the United States, and a rigid anti-Arab thrust remain the foundations of its foreign policy course. Since Prime Minister S. Peres' visit to King Hassan II of Morocco, which generated a storm of protest in the Arab world, has demonstrated the utter futility of separate deals, Israel has been saber rattling anew.

Unable to weaken the Lebanese patriots' resistance in the central regions of the so-called "security zone" in the south of the country, the invaders and their puppets from the separatist army of General Lahd are expanding their punitive actions. [passage omitted]

While continuing to heat up the situation in Lebanon, Tel Aviv has launched another campaign of threats against Damascus. General A. Yariv, former chief of Israeli military intelligence, delivered a report in July in which he described Syria as a "country posing a threat to Israel." Rabin has deliberately started arguing that the "United States and Israel could have made a joint attack on Syria..." as early as 1970.

Comparing the situation in the Arab East to a "grenade with a smoldering fuse" and a "fire beneath the ashes" that may explode at any moment, many organs of the press are united in their opinion. Publishing a series of articles on the political and economic situation in the region, the West German magazine WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE writes: "A vast conflagration may erupt in the Near East in the absence of all-embracing peace initiatives there. And the blaze will take in the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf... The Israelis and Americans are seeking to further their own interests by a demonstration of military strength and repressive acts. Their opponents -- the pan-Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists -- are responding with increasingly radical means."

No one can have any doubt today that as a result of Washington's connivance Tel Aviv aspires to the role of a nuclear power. Therefore any outbreak of hostilities in the Near East could push confrontation to the point where the opposing sides would be ready to resort to so-called "nonconventional" kinds of weapons, that is to say, nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. But even that is not all. U.S. Administration representatives have frequently spoken about the possibility of using nuclear weapons to defend American imperialism's "vital interests" in the Near East. Moreover, the nuclear potential of the U.S. Navy ships permanently cruising in the Mediterranean, Red, and Arabian Seas is very varied and extensive and the planes based on the American ships include a considerable number which are nuclear-capable.

The Soviet Union's aim, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, remarked in his 15 January 1986 statement, "is not to whip up regional conflicts but to eliminate them through collective efforts on an equitable basis, and the sooner the better." And our country is making every effort to achieve that noble aim. For example, during French President F. Mitterrand's visit to Moscow emphasis was placed on the need to convene an international peace conference on the Near East, and a proposal was made to set up a preparatory committee comprising the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to organize the work of the forum. A letter was sent to the UN secretary general by the Soviet Government expressing resolute support for the nonaligned states' proposal that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

Our world has entered a phase in its development wherein to evade a solution of the Near East problem is tantamount to criminal neglect of the fate not only of the people of that region but of all mankind.

III. 19 Aug 86

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOLIDAY

LD190810 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has left Moscow for a holiday.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION HALTS RIVER DIVERSION

LD190828 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Proceeding from the need for the additional study of the ecological and economic aspects of the problems connected with the diversion of part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers, which is supported by broad public circles as well, and for the purpose of the concentration of financial and material resources on the raising of efficiency of the use of water resources and the existing reclaimed lands, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient to stop the design and preparatory work connected with the diversion of part of the flow of northern rivers to the Volga and a further designing of the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

It has been suggested that the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation channel the financial and material resources released in connection with the present resolution to land reclamation in the Non-Black-Soil Zone of the Russian Federation and to the expansion of the reconstruction of irrigation systems in the Volga basin.

V. PAVLOV APPOINTED PRICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD181453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices in connection with his retirement on pension.

Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov was born in 1937. He is Russian and a member of the CPSU since 1962. He graduated from Moscow Finance Institute and is a doctor of economics. He started his working activity as an inspector of the financial section of the rayon soviet. From 1959 to 1966 he worked in the RSFSR Ministry of Finance; from 1966 to 1979 in the USSR Ministry of Finance, at first in the post of deputy chief in the Heavy Industry Financing Directorate and then as deputy chief of the Budget Directorate. In 1979 he was promoted to work in the USSR State Planning Committee, where he worked as chief of the Finance and Cost Department. Since 1981 he has been a collegium member of the USSR State Planning Committee. In January 1986 he was appointed USSR first deputy minister of finance. He has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor, and medals.

WORK CONTINUES TO RESETTLE CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

Ukraine Official's Tour

AU181159 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Meetings with Kiev Oblast Toilers"]

[TGext] On 14 August, V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, visited Baryshevskiy and Yagotinskiy Rayons in Kiev Oblast and familiarized herself with the progress made in the construction of houses, schools, and sociocultural facilities for the population evacuated from the Chernobyl zone.

At Lukyanovka, Lukashi, and Yareski villages, in Baryshevskiy Rayon, and at Paskovshchina, Pravo Zhovtnya, Staraya Orzhitsa villages, and Zgurovka settlement, in Yagotinskiy Rayon, conversations were held with builders from Zaporozhye, Poltava, Sumy, and Chernigov Oblasts, and from the cities of Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog. Attention was called to the need to complete the construction works on schedule and well, and to settle social problems in a comprehensive way.

A meeting was held with the inhabitants of Mashevo village, Chernobylskiy Rayon, for whom Dnepropetrovsk builders have erected modern and well-arranged farmsteads. The new settlers thanked the party and the state for their solicitude for them. The need was discussed to normalize life more rapidly at the new place, to see to it that people are employed, to settle all problems concerning services, to organize street and block committees and other public organizations, and to enhance their work.

While in the oblast, V.S. Shevchenko inquired about school preparation for the new school year. She noted the importance of hastening the work to repair and to equip school premises, to provide children with textbooks, to man schools with teaching cadres, and to organize appropriate feeding for pupils.

The Ukraine Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman familiarized herself with the organization of trade, consumer, and medical services for the population, and with the arrangement of cultural and mass sports work. The need was noted to make maximal use of the possibilities to successfully carry out the harvest, to increase the purchases of surplus agricultural produce at subsidiary private farms, and to prepare well for the winter season. Local soviets and economic organs should pay more attention to the accomplishment of these tasks.

V.S. Shevchenko met executive committee leaders of rayon, settlement, and village soviets, and discussed practical measures to further boost the role and to increase the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating socioeconomic development in light of the decision recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the oblast tour, V.S. Shevchenko was accompanied by I.S. Plyushch, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman, and by Baryshevskiy and Yagotinskiy rayon leaders.

Makarovskiy Rayon Housing

LD151323 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Kiev August 15 TASS -- The inhabitants of the villages evacuated from the 30-kilometre zone after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant began moving into new houses. The first 500 families have had their house-warming parties in Makarovskiy District of the Kiev region.

Construction is done at the expense of the state. Houses are turned over to their new owners free of charge. Each family will have a spacious house of three-four rooms, barns for cattle and poultry, food storages, a plot of land for a vegetable garden and orchard. Furniture, kitchen utensils are purchased for the new settlers with the funds of the collective and state farms. Many types of foods are brought into the area. All the new settlers have worked in new places in their professions and earned well for several months now.

Another nearly five thousand houses are to be completed soon.

UKRAINE CC NOTES 'RESTRUCTURING' SHORTCOMINGS

AU182046 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved the Central Committee's working plan for implementing the directives set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speeches and talks during the visit to the far east. A number of practical steps have been envisaged to expand responsibility and to improve planning, management, and the style of work in party committees and administrative and economic organs; to improve the organization of control over and checks into the implementation of decisions, as well as to better select, distribute, and educate cadres.

The Central Committee listened to a report by Kherson Gorkom on utilizing criticism and self-criticism in restructuring party work and raising the responsibility of cadres in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. It noted that the level of criticism and self-criticism in Kherson city party organization still has not met the present party requirements. The gorkom bureau and Comrade M.O. Pavlov, gorkom first secretary, personally have given a formal treatment to the implementation of directives concerning the restructuring of party work and the utilizing of criticism and self-criticism in order to ensure a sharp turn in accelerating socioeconomic development.

No radical improvement has thus far been made in developing industrial production. No substantial improvements have been made in the work of many trade, consumer, and municipal service enterprises. The attitude taken to this issue by the gorispolkom and its chairman, Comrade M.O. Kalinichev, has been passive.

The party organizations have failed to create an atmosphere of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, and of irreconcilability to complacency and inertness. The role of criticism from below has been extenuated. [paragraph continues]

Poor use has been made of this effective means to increase the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand and for the strict observance of the norms of party ethics.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested Kherson Gorkom to further develop internal party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, to increase its effectiveness, and to boost its influence on changing the style of work and on accomplishing economic and political tasks.

Additional measures have been examined to raise the stability of the republic's grain farming and to increase grain fodder resources in the 12th 5-year period. Party, administrative, and economic organs have been requested to thoroughly and critically scrutinize the state of grain working at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in each rayon and oblast, and to ensure, in line with the USSR Food Program, a further increase in the production of grain of the quality needed. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the measures worked out at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to expand, by the end of the 12th 5-year period, the area of grain crops raised with the application of intensive technologies to 8.5 million hectares, including that of winter crops to 4.7 million hectares and that of corn, to 2.35 million hectares.

In attaching particular importance to corn production in increasing grain fodder resources, it has been found expedient to create zones of guaranteed corn production and to use for this purpose areas additionally irrigated in the republic's southern oblasts in line with the 5-year plan. By the end of the 12th 5-year period, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to bring their overall yields of corn to 11.1 million metric tons.

The need has been emphasized to make fuller use of economic accountancy, to promote collective contracting, and to foster the material interest of all workers.

The Central Committee has also examined other issues concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

MOSCOW CITY TU LEADERSHIP CRITICIZED, 'WARNED'

PM181451 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 p 1

["At Moscow CPSU Gorkom" — MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At its scheduled session held 13 August the Bureau of Moscow CPSU Gorkom examined the question of the work of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council on the selection, placement, and education of trade union cadres and deemed it to be unsatisfactory and unresponsive to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium (chairman — L.V. Petrov) is being slow to restructure the work of trade union organs and is failing to display initiative and persistence in establishing a system in work with cadres and in improving their training and education. Because of the lack of an effective reserve, the last few years have witnessed a slackening in the renewal of the trade union aktiv and its replenishment with fresh forces. Few young people and workers are being promoted to trade union work from production work. [pargaraph continues]

The Moscow City Trade Unions Council and the sector trade union gorkoms are still guilty of generating excessive paper work, of failing to develop criticism and self-criticism, and of tolerating a feeble link directly with production collectives. Many trade union committees have become accustomed to chronic shortcomings, adopt a conciliatory attitude toward formalism in the organization of socialist competition and violations of labor legislation, fail to display principleness and exactingness toward economic leaders for nonfulfillment of collective contracts, and are not creating the necessary conditions in the collectives for the assertion of the principles of socialist self-management and social justice.

The Moscow City Trade Unions Council, the sector trade union gorkoms, and their leaders are displaying inertia and are poorly directing trade union committees toward ensuring normal conditions for working people's labor, amenities, and relaxation -- particularly at enterprises of the construction, transportation, and light and food industry sectors, and in trade and consumer services.

Questions of improving catering and medical services for working people and building sanatorium and dispensary premises are being resolved only slowly.

Violations of party discipline and abuse of office have been perpetrated by a number of leading officials of the city's trade unions council, the sector gorkoms, and labor collectives' trade union committees as a result of feeble control and low exactingness on the part of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau pointed out to L.V. Petrov the shortcomings in the work of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council Presidium, the poor monitoring of the work of leadership cadres, and the slow restructuring process in the work of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council apparatus. The chairman and secretaries of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council have been warned of their personal responsibility for eliminating the serious shortcomings noted.

The city trade unions council and committees, party raykoms, party committees, and the party bureau have been tasked with promoting to trade union work in the course of the report and election process the best trained people, Communists included, and more boldly recommending for the positions of trade union organizers and trade union committee chairmen young people, women, and workers from production.

It is essential for the Presidium and Secretariat of Moscow City Trade Unions Council to pursue restructuring work more actively, to overcome more swiftly the chronic ailment in the work of trade union organizations -- inertia -- to display more initiative, persistently to strengthen ties with the labor collectives, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and constantly to improve the style of their own work.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Party Control Commission has been instructed to examine the questions posed in working peoples' letters concerning the unseemly conduct of individual leaders of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council.

Certain other questions were examined at the session of the party gorkom bureau.

KHABAROVSK KRAYKOM PLENUM FOLLOWS GORBACHEV BEHEST

LD161540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A plenum of the Khabarovsk Kraykom took place today in Khabarovsk. Comrade Chernyy, kraykom first secretary, delivered a report on the kraykom's tasks to speed up the kray's social and economic development in light of the recommendations and critical remarks made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his stay in the Far East.

Thoroughly analyzing perspectives for the kray's development and the state of affairs in the production and social spheres, plenum participants stressed that the potential available in the kray is being used in an unsatisfactory manner. For example, many plan targets for economic and social development were not fulfilled in the last 5-year plan period and a number of enterprises and industries are not coping with plans for production and marketing of output and for growth in labor productivity this year. The relative proportion of goods of the highest category and quality has dropped and plans for development and capital investments are not being fulfilled.

There was sharp criticism at the plenum of leaders who have not been able to reorganize and to relinquish everything that hinders movement forward and that holds things back. Serious concern is caused by the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex and in the sphere of services and domestic services for the population. Many party, local soviet, trade union, and economic bodies are not cognizant of the need for close attention to social questions and often regard resolving them as a minor matter. There has not been a decisive reorganization in party work.

The plenum demanded that Communists in Priamurye concentrate the efforts of labor collectives on matters of intensifying production and speeding up the social sphere's development.

The plenum approved the plan of immediate organizational-political measures to implement the recommendations and critical remarks made by Comrade Gorbachev during his stay in Khabarovsk kray.

GEORGIAN PROCURATOR STRESSES ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

LD170930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Unidentified station correspondent's interview with (Vakhtang Apollonovich Razmadze), procurator for Georgia; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The question of nonlabor income is one of the most important aspects of strengthening control over labor and consumption measures, and, most importantly, of upholding social justice. In this sense, the creation of an unwavering irreconcilability in public opinion is a very important task, but, unfortunately, there are already instances of workers in local law-enforcement agencies permitting violations of the law on nonlabor income.

[(Razmadze)] Yes, reports of this reach us in the Procurator's Office. The tasks of stepping up the struggle against nonlabor income call for a thorough restructuring of the work of the law-enforcement agencies.

Unfortunately, I must acknowledge that the attention of the law-enforcement agencies is still concentrated on petty and obvious violations, while large-scale operators and swindlers continue to rob the state and inflict damage on the national economy to the tune of tens of millions of rubles. For example, investigations into large-scale thefts, bribery, and false bookkeeping concerning the procurement of grapes, potatoes, and rose hips in the (Ptiamel), (Elauz) and other rayons revealed that many prosecutors and the heads of regional internal affairs sections in rural rayons did not fully investigate which procurement plans had been handed down or how they were being fulfilled. Since they hesitate to come into conflict with local leaders, they display a lack of principle by not taking measures to stop flagrant cases of stealing from the state. In this connection I must declare that the main responsibility for putting into effect a decisive turn toward the really pressing problems of the struggle against nonlabor income lies with leading officials, and we will make them answerable with the full rigor of the law.

All are equal before the law. Unfortunately, in our society there are still people who know how to thoroughly and carefully disguise themselves and give the appearance of being honest and decent. Exposing them always entails certain difficulties, especially if such people occupy senior positions.

It will cite an example. A case involving the theft of state funds on a particularly large scale, false bookkeeping and bribery is currently being investigated by the republican Procurator's office. (Teneishvili), first secretary of the Makharadze raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia; (Babilodze), general director of the rayon's association of tea factories; (Tsertsvadze), chairman of the kolkhoz board; and other officials have been arrested. They will be called to account with the full rigor of law. In the republic, as in the country as a whole, groups of people can be identified for whom self-seeking, a craving for profit, the urge to amass wealth, and the search for channels, ways and loopholes so as to derive nonlabor income have become the sole meaning and yardstick of their lives.

Here are some new instances. As you know, entrance examinations are now taking place at institutes, and a case of bribe-taking has been revealed at Tbilisi Polytechnical Institute. Bargiladze and Chaurili, the parents of school-leavers, and Vychuvashvili, herself a school-leaver, paid R41,000 to Meduvashvili, a laboratory director at the institute, through an intermediary Kobashidish, a laboratory assistant, in order to gain places at the institute. They have all be detained. A investigation is now in progress, and they will appear before a court in the near future. I want to stress particularly that, in this specific case, not only those who took bribes, but also those who gave them will be rigorously called to account before the law.

In this connection I want to say that from now we will irreconcilably struggle against all kinds of deviations from legal and moral standards, irrespective of all circumstances. Let no one form the opinion that it's just a one-time campaign. There are neither petty nor major violations: There are just violations before the law and before our society. We are trying to explain this to the public, to make it quite plain. To this end, we are making wide use of the local media. It seems to me that such an approach will help to form a correct moral and legal awareness among the population. Procuratorial inspection, carried out irrespective of any kind of local or departmental influences, will be a firm guarantee of the prevention and elimination of violations of citizens' rights.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL LAUDS NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM151539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Fraternity of Peoples"]

[Text] In implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the peoples of the Soviet Union are filled with determination to translate its bold plans and intentions into the energy of practical actions and successfully implement the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This innovative course, which accords with the crucial nature of the current moment, incorporates the common goals and aspirations of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups and the unity of their national and international interests.

"The party proceeds on the basis," the CPSU Program notes, "that consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and the all-around strengthening of the peoples' friendship constitute an integral part of the improvement of socialism and a path -- tried and tested by social practice -- toward the further flourishing of our multinational socialist motherland."

Having defined the main avenues of nationalities policy for the long term, the CPSU seeks to ensure that the contribution of all the republics to the development of an integrated national economic complex increases in line with their increased economic and spiritual potential. The cohesion and cooperation among our peoples is growing stronger today and the unity of their labor and will in the struggle to achieve the 12th 5-Year Plan targets is increasing. The plan for output sales in the first half of 1986 was fulfilled by all the union republics. Positive developments have also emerged in the work of the USSR agro-industrial complex.

The party orients us toward accelerating scientific and technical progress everywhere and the development of an integrated national economic complex on this basis. This, in turn, requires an improvement in the republics' economic interaction, a deepening of the all-union division of labor and production sharing, and a quest for new forms and methods of interrepublican economic, scientific, and technical integration.

The creative force of the CPSU's nationalities policy is vividly expressed in the improved siting of production forces for efficient development of each region within the integrated national economic complex. From this standpoint, territorial proportions are determined with the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the rate of growth of industrial production in the union republics is defined.

The strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress requires implementation of a new regional policy, with a prominent place assigned to the priority development of the eastern regions. Great significance is attached, for instance, to increasing the Far East's contribution to the country's economic potential. The USSR Government and Gosplan are currently drawing up a draft resolution on measures for comprehensive development of production forces in that extensive region.

Acceleration is not confined to economic transformations in the republics. It includes active implementation, in all regions of the country, of a strong social policy, and improvement of national relations. In carrying out the restructuring, the CPSU takes into account the social features and potentials of various nations and nationalities and national and ethnic groups, their creative experience, and their economic and labor traditions, and develops local initiative.

The field of vision of party organs, soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must constantly include questions of the cultivation in all USSR citizens of patriotism, a sense of their lofty international duty, and a correct understanding of the relationship between statewide and national interests, and of increasing the labor collectives' responsibility for the prompt, high-quality fulfillment of interrepublican deliveries. While displaying concern for the growth of each people's contribution to augmenting the motherland's wealth and the coffers of the union as a whole, the party attaches particular significance to boosting the masses, creativity and developing socialist competition among the republics.

As a powerful source of accelerating of the country's socioeconomic development, the cooperation, friendship, and mutual assistance among the peoples of the Soviet Union leads steadily toward strengthening Soviet society's ideological and political unity. As that society is rallied more closely, so increasing significance is attached to the resolution of problems of social and cultural building, the improvement of the public education system in all the republics, the growth and rapprochement of national cultures, and the improvement of the study of Russian as the language of contact among nations.

Prospects for the development of national relations are thus indissolubly linked with all the process of restructuring in our integrated union state. Intensification of the internationalization of public life in the country and the strengthening of the unity of the principles of socialist federalism and democratic internationalism are seen by the party as a reliable safeguard against manifestations of chauvinism, nationalism, and parochialism. As letters to PRAVDA show, conflict situations usually arise in the sphere of national relations where ideological education work is weak, proper attention is not given to the specific needs and aspirations of people of different nationalities, and Leninist principles are not observed in cadre policy.

Coming out resolutely against phenomena detrimental to the peoples' friendship, the party does everything to rid the minds of certain categories of Soviet citizens of nationalist errors and to lead them into the mainstream of socialist patriotism and internationalism. And that means very strict observance of the Leninist tradition -- particular sensitivity and solicitousness toward everything that affects the interest of peoples great and small, that touches on people's national feelings, and at the same time an implacable struggle against national narrowmindedness and arrogance and against the slightest deviations from internationalist principles. We cannot tolerate the fact that certain republican publications lack of class and party approach to evaluating the events of the past in the life of a particular nation, that a veil is drawn over the definite role of religion in kindling nationalist prejudices, and that obsolete national customs are idealized. Party, soviet, and trade union organizations and leadership cadres must ensure strict observance of the principle of justice in national relations and a scientific approach to assessing the peoples' historical destiny and deeds, and, on the basis of their revolutionary and creative experience, must cultivate in all citizens loyalty to our fraternity and friendship, a sense of inseparably belonging to the great Soviet motherland, and a clear awareness that the execution of one's international and patriotic duty today means working creatively at a high pitch for the sake of the USSR.

In improving national relations and developing collaboration among our peoples, the party channels their creative energy toward the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of the USSR -- the integrated union state.

MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIRS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS SESSION

PM151043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Resources was held on 11 August.

The question of work done by the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control [Goskomigidromet] and the Ministry of the Interior [MVD] to monitor fulfillment of the law "On the Protection of the Atmosphere" by the country's ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations was discussed.

The commission noted that, despite serious measures to protect the atmosphere, its pollution level in many of the country's cities and industrial centers remains high. During the 11th 5-year period, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers met only 80 percent of plan targets to bring installations into operation for recovering and neutralizing harmful substances from waste gases, while 20 percent of the maximum state capital investments available for the protection of the atmosphere were not used. As a result the total reduction in harmful waste substances from stationary sources of pollution was not as high as envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is failing to ensure proper monitoring of the degree to which enterprises, institutions, and organizations meet plan targets relating to protection of the atmosphere and also to exert proper influence on the formation of plans concerning the protection of the atmosphere.

The USSR MVD State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration fails to monitor the technical condition of motor transport means on an adequate scale with the aim of reducing the percentage of harmful substances in motor exhaust gases and lowering the noise level from these transport means.

The commission instructed the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and also union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments to take measures ensuring a substantial improvement in work by enterprises, associations, organizations, and citizens to fulfill the requirements of legislation relating to the protection of the atmosphere.

The commission also examined the question of the Azerbaijan SSR's observance of legislative requirements relating to the protection and exploitation of the animal world. It was noted that the republic has allowed serious shortcomings in this work. The proper attention is not devoted to the activity of nature reserves and other specially protected territories, and strict observance of the rules pertaining to nature reserves is not ensured.

The commission's decision on this issue gives corresponding instructions to the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other interested ministries and departments aimed at increasing nature protection in the republic and ensuring the rational utilization of the animal world.

Following a report by the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions [Minvostokstroy], measures to improve construction of nature protection projects by this ministry's organizations in the 12th 5-year period were discussed. The construction of such projects in 1981-1985 and during the first 6 months of this year by Minvostokstroy organizations has been unsatisfactory, for the work frequently exceeded the normative periods and was of poor quality. Many important nature protection projects are being built extremely slowly in the Lake Baykal basin, Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, Sakhalin Oblast, and Kamchatka.

The commission pointed out to the Minvostokstroy leadership the unsatisfactory work of organizations under its jurisdiction on construction of nature conservation projects and demanded that the ministry radically improve this work.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Marakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON CPSU CC HOUSING RESOLUTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 August, First Edition, under the general heading "At the CPSU Central Committee" carries an unattributed report on the resolution on housing adopted by the CPSU Central Committee. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 6, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line two, reads in PRAVDA: ... experimental apartment building. The former managers ...(omitting phrase)

Paragraph four, line four, reads in PRAVDA: ...improving the architectural appearance of towns...(substituting "appearance" for "outlook")

Same paragraph, last line, reads in PRAVDA: ...come from outside.

The committee often takes its cue from ministries, departments, and local bodies on improving housing and civil construction and tolerates the fact that for a long time construction ministries have been using obsolete plans, allowing costs to rise, doing poor-quality work, and failing to ensure integrated construction. Reorganization in the spirit of the demands of the 27th Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum is a slow process.

Comrade Ponomarev, chairman (supplying extra paragraph)

Page R 7, line one, reads in PRAVDA: The leadership of Gosgrazhdanstroy...(omitting initial phrase)

Same paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...on implementing active technical policy, extensive research, and the introduction of efficient solutions and...(supplying additional elements)

Same paragraph last line, reads in PRAVDA; ...radial system of housing.

It has been taken into consideration that...(omitting first sentence and phrase in last paragraph)

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV EXPLAINS 'ECONOMIC MECHANISM'

LD162105 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1420 GMT on 16 August carries a 30-minute report featuring the editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, responding to viewers' questions on the state of the domestic economy.

Afanasyev opens by recalling that the USSR has entered on a course of accelerating social and economic development and that the main levers and means for acceleration are: the scientific and technological revolution, the human factor and the economic mechanism -- a system of managing production and society. He notes that many specialists consider the issue of the economic mechanism, a system for the management of production, the most important factor, because if one fails to properly adjust the economic mechanism, if it is not reconstituted and perfected, other issues such as the rapid progress of science and technology will not be resolved.

He goes on to answer a viewer's letter which asks what the economic mechanism is; what condition it is in; what its role in the country's economy is; what are its merits and disadvantages; what are the prospects for its development.

Afanasyev proceeds to outline the complex and comprehensive concept of the economic mechanism, which he describes in part as a system for the management of production; a system for planning and organization; for regulating, stimulating, and monitoring. He gives a wide-ranging description of all the factors inherent in the concept of the economic mechanism -- from material and moral incentives to an economic information system, which permits efficient economic management.

Afanasyev then describes the main advantage of the socialist, Soviet economic mechanism as being centrally planned management, the planned management of the economy. He subsequently describes this as a great attainment of socialism which makes it possible, when necessary, to concentrate the necessary material and financial resources in order to resolve various priority tasks. He cites as examples the post-war period when the United States had a monopoly of first the atomic and then the hydrogen bomb; he says that this monopoly was quickly eliminated because the Soviet state and people were able to mobilize everything that was necessary, the best specialists, the materials, equipment and financial resources and that this task was resolved. He cites BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] as the construction site of the century. And, last, he cites the Chernobyl accident which showed the great strengths of the Soviet system: The whole country rose to the task of eliminating the accident and its consequences.

In addition to this he praises the democratism of the Soviet economic mechanism; the fact that a wide range of workers take part in the management of production -- in direct and indirect ways. At the 27th Congress the party set the task of deepening socialist democracy, above all in the production sector.

Afanasyev then continues: "At the same time there are still weak links in our economic mechanism. There are serious shortcomings, serious difficulties. This was discussed primarily at both the 27th Congress of the party and the June Plenum of the Central Committee of our party this year. These are: bureaucratism, paper-shuffling, excessive regulation of the work of associations and enterprises from the center. Precisely that striving to determine, to determine or make decisions on all and sundry down to the trivial details from the center, seriously hampers the efficient operation of the enterprises and associations.

And the trouble is that people are often occupied with paper-shuffling, who in terms of their duties or profession, ought to be creatively occupied, creating new equipment and mechanisms, new technological processes, who should set about the exemplary organization of labor -- people such as engineers, designers, scientists. Nevertheless this most unhappy portion, as I would call it, of creativity in the work of these workers has been falling over the last few years.

"Over 30 years the portion of creativity has fallen from 80 percent of 9-20 percent. In this, I think, one finds one of the reasons for the fall in the prestige of engineering work, design work and, to a certain extent, perhaps in the work of scientists.

"In our country there is a great deal of coordinating. In order to resolve a particular problem, it is necessary to collect tens, hundreds of signatures, one has to make the rounds of a mass of organizations. This is a very wearying and trivial business. It is possible to cite a great many examples on this count. I will cite only one:

In the 5 months [as heard] of this year the workers of KAMAZ [Kamskiy automobile plant] spent 1,270 man-days in Moscow trying to coordinate work and resolve various issues. Unfortunately, there are plenty of such examples. There is a great amount of paper. Paper-shuffling flourishes in a whole number of ministries, departments, and in our local government and public organizations. And this paper-shuffling is very frequently engendered without reason. There is no need for it. It is illegal, because it has not been instituted by way of the relevant directives of the Central Statistical Administration. These superfluous, unnecessary reports, papers, mountains of papers which are frequently read by no one, are compiled not only by production units -- enterprises and associations -- but by the most varied institutions and organizations, including cultural organizations.

"Now here we have received a letter which in fact says: 'I read somewhere that at the "Druzhba" cinema' -- now that is in Voronezh, and it is Comrade Stolkhovskiy from Voronezh who is writing -- 'where the director works, 2,428 various forms, reports, bits of information and lists and so on are produced during the year. It is offensive,' he writes, 'that the greater part of this correspondence is of no use to anyone and it is clear that no-one even manages to read it.'

"There are many various commissions. Staff commissions, auditing ones, coordinating ones, approving ones, organizing ones, directing ones, controlling ones, conscription ones, ones which point the finger, and suchlike and so on.

"We have many letters in which people speak directly about the fact that hundreds of audits have taken place each year at some enterprises. And what does 'audit' mean? What does 'commission' mean. After all, this diverts a mass of people. It forces a mass of people to write reports, to write out papers. And thus, once again, work is not done; once again, papers are produced.

"How can one rid oneself of all this, of bureaucratism, of paper-shuffling? Perhaps the most radical way is to reduce -- and it goes without saying to reduce rationally -- the excessively swollen administration apparatus. This work is being carried out in the organization of the union's agro-industrial sector, Agroprom, where, for example, about 40 percent of the administrative apparatus was reduced and the main portion of the reduction was directed immediately toward production.

"What does 'apparatus' means? What is an 'apparatus worker?' After all, the main product of his labor is paper. Have you heard of Parkinson's Law? According to this law -- an American scientists writes such things in a humorous vein, but he comes to the conclusion, through observing and investigating the administration apparatus that the apparatus creates work for itself, that it produces papers of itself and that these papers demand new workers which requires more papers and so on, endlessly. It is evident that we have to make a decisive study of our administrative apparatus and to decisively reduce it. Of course, we are not against papers, and reports. We are not against instructions and such like and so on. But there is paper and paper.

"Some paper is necessary. One can't manage without it. But there are masses of paper that are completely unnecessary and it is clear that it is necessary to get rid of them in the most decisive way. It is all the more necessary to get rid of them since a huge mass of documents consists of various instructions, regulations, decisions, limitations. This hampers the work of enterprises. It puts a damper on initiative, on creative work. It distracts a mass of people into unnecessary work. It is all the more necessary since, in present circumstances, and in connection with the demands of the 27th Congress of the party and the June Central Committee Plenum, a great mass of these instructions has become obsolete. And it is impossible to resolve the new tasks, the present tasks, by way of the obsolete instructions.

"This was discussed at our party's June Central Committee Plenum. The numerous instructions and tenets on methodology which have accumulated in our country over the decades should be reworked in keeping with the demands of the congress, and the decisions taken after the congress. And those which run counter to reorganization should be decisively rescinded.

"Here we come to one other important means of overcoming bureaucratism, of overcoming paper-shuffling. This is the universal affirmation, the universal observance of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, of both its aspects -- of centralism and democracy.

"Over the last few years in our country, a large-scale economic experiment has been carried out in industry and then also partially in construction and in the consumer sector. By 1 January 1987, all our industry will be going over to new conditions of economic management. What is the aim of this experiment? It is to determine precisely the functions of the center and the local areas. It is redistribution of rights and obligations from above to below, from the center to the local areas. It is the delegation of powers from above to below. For it is impossible to manage literally all and everything from the center. Our national economy is huge, complicated, multiplanned -- and it is virtually impossible to foresee everything, to see everything from the center, to manage everything, to be in charge of everything, hence the need for more independence for managers of enterprises, associations, and the work forces of these enterprises and associations.

"The center is called upon to resolve strategic tasks; determine the basic guidelines for economic and social development, determine the priorities -- that is to say, what should be given preference, what direction at the present moment, at the present time, and in the present conditions -- and determine national economy proportions; and work out an effective, unified scientific and technical policy.

As for the local areas, the enterprises and associations, then all the immediate, all the everyday matters -- and loads of them arise; every day, every hour these matters arise -- should be resolved locally, should be resolved by the work force, the managers of the enterprises and associations. Furthermore -- and this should be stressed particularly forcefully -- this concerns not only expanding the rights of local areas, local workforces, but also increasing their responsibility for the final results. The law on the socialist enterprise, and the production association, work on which is drawing to a close, has been called upon to play a large role in resolving this task. If this decision is adopted, if these provisions are adopted, then lots of these instructions, the hundreds and thousands of instructions under which the managers of enterprises and associations labor will themselves automatically become invalid. And, well, one would like these provisions to be brought into force as soon as possible.

"For our economic mechanism to work without any hitches, the human factor has to be stepped up. Things have to be done in such a way that every worker, every collective farmer feels like the real master of production. This can be done, but not just by using administrative means -- although administrative methods are needed, and where they are needed they have to be applied. What one must do is to use economic methods, get people interested using moral and material means, provide incentives for people toward productive work. Production management must be further democratized; our socialist self-government by the people must be expanded, so that the people themselves govern, for the sake of their own interests as well as for the sake of the interests of society. Furthermore, the human factor can and must be stepped up by means of strong, vigorous social policies, whose crux lies in demonstrating the maximum concern for people, for those who are working. People need high-quality manufactured goods, consumer goods. People need a sufficient assortment of high-quality foodstuffs. People need housing, good community facilities, good services. This is the main thing. This is the goal of our production: enhancing people's material well-being and cultural level.

"As for everything else -- metal, cotton, machines, pipes, mechanisms -- and so on and so forth, these are only the means for attaining this main human goal. You have probably noticed, if you have read documents of the Congress closely, that at our party's 27th Congress a very, very sharp turning point revealed itself precisely towards the social factor, the human factor, toward concern for people.

"The issue is being presented in such a way that not only are new production capacities to be created but also those institutions, those organizations which are called upon to serve people -- housing, schools, hospitals, the trade network, the community services network -- are to be set up. Otherwise there will be no one to work on these capacities. At present the party is devoting a particularly great amount of attention to this. A whole number of initiatives have been displayed. In particular, Komsomol members at the Volga vehicles work have shown the initiative of working 4 days a year on social and cultural facilities. Work on setting up young peoples' housing and cultural complexes has been expanded. I think that those measures being taken by the party and the state will lead to positive results. It is necessary that the work of party, as well as local soviet, and economic organizations, be permeated precisely with a concern for people, their work, their everyday life, their leisure time. Only in this case can we count on the activity of our masses and the stepping up of the human factor.

"The new conditions of economic management that I have been describing are -- along with measures to enhance discipline, good organization, order, and responsibility -- yielding the first positive results right now. Industrial production has increased 5.6 percent over the first half of this year compared with the same period last year. This is higher than the preliminary plan targets. Labor productivity has increased. Improvements are being noted in a whole number of other industries and factories. Production and purchases of animal husbandry produce have grown, although in the sphere of grain, grain production, we are still seriously lagging behind plan targets."

He continues: "However, these are only the first improvements, the first positive results. The party is setting the task of consolidating these results, developing them, of moving further in the same positive direction."

"In these conditions, especially right now at this critical moment, the first year of the new 12th 5-Year Plan, in the year of the beginning of the reorganization, it is important for us not to permit any displays of complacency, or placidity, because acceleration is inconceivable with this phenomenon. Acceleration presupposes the energetic, creative activity of workers, the masses, specialists, scientists, party, economic, and other workers. Without people, without their creative activeness, without their willingness, without their striving to resolve modern-day tasks, to do everything so that preliminary plan targets are fulfilled, we will not resolve the tasks facing us."

PAPER COMPLAINS OF TYUMEN OILFIELD POWER CUTS

PM151553 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 1

["Heavy Industry Department" report: "Success Was Close..."]

[Excerpts] It was literally only a step away, if one counts reaching the planned daily extraction figures for the entire sector as a whole as success. At the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Central Control Administration they were counting the days and making estimates: We will reach our target between 20 and 30 July and start making good our debts. Only, instead of moving forward they again fell back to their initial positions.

There were thunderstorms over western Siberia in the last 10 days of July. And power cuts in the oilfields were more frequent. They reduced all the oilmen's efforts to nothing.

Although, according to the ministry, average daily extraction grew by 8,250 metric tons -- and even by 9,000 metric tons in Tyumen Oblast -- the July plan was unfulfilled to the tune of 180,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate. Below we provide for readers a summary of operations with regard to the fulfillment of the July plan by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's leading associations:

Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region	98.8
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	109.0
"Yuganskneftegaz"	100.5
"Surgutneftegaz"	103.9
"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	101.5
"Varyeganneftegaz"	82.7
"Tatneft"	98.4
"Bashneft"	100.9

"Komineft"	105.0
"Mangyshlakneft"	100.9
"Kuybyshevneft"	100.9
"Tomskneft"	102.2
"Permneft"	101.3
"Udmurtneft"	100.1
"Orenburgneft"	101.2
"Grozneft"	103.9
"Ukrneft"	101.5

It is clear that the Nizhnevartovsk workers, who last month produced 238,000 metric tons of oil over and above plan, are picking up speed. [passage omitted]

Last month again showed that the weakest and most vulnerable area in the Tyumen oilfields is electricity supply. In our June review we drew attention to serious shortcomings in the work of USSR Ministry of Power and Electricification subunits in this most important region. But, unfortunately, there have been no changes for the better. Power cuts happened once again at the end of July on the Kholmogory-Pulyakha line (twice), the Belozernaya-Varyegan and Varyegan-Severnnyy Vyngapur lines, and a number of other lines.

The following example suffices to show the result of all this. On 18 July the "Kholmogorneft" Oil and Gas Extraction Administration reached its plan target and started to add to its above-plan extraction. But a series of power cuts followed and by the end of the month the Kholmogory workers were unable to reach the plan level. Smooth working was also disrupted at other fields.

What specifically are associated plants doing to rectify the situation as quickly as possible? The editorial office expects an answer to this question from I. Kashtanov, chief of the "Soyuzzapsibenergo" All-Union Association, and Yu. Kirillov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRCRAFT — There is a new generation of Soviet aircraft currently being built. The Il-69-300 will carry 300 passengers over long distances: Moscow-Vladivostok, Moscow-Khabarovsk, Moscow-Frunze, and Moscow-Alma-Ata. The Tu-204 will be a middle-distance aircraft with new engines and new equipment. A new version of the Yak-42 will have an extended range and will be more economic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 17 Aug 86 LD]

ROBOT-MANUFACTURED WATCHES — The Elektronika works of the Intehral Association, Minsk, has developed wristwatches which can measure your pulse or running speed and give the time in different time zones in winter and summer time; six flexible robot-technical complexes have already been installed in preparation for automatic manufacture of the watches. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

SPACE COMPLEX TO CHANGE TO HIGHER ORBIT 19-22 AUG

LD161442 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reporting from the Mission Control Center.

The Salyut-7 -- Cosmos-1686 orbital complex continues its flight. The program of the Salyut-7 station's work in the manned regime was fulfilled.

In order to carry out further space exploration work involving the station the orbital complex will be transferred to a higher orbit on August 19-22.

WORK BEGINS ON FAST-BREEDER REACTOR COMPONENTS

LD181939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The work force of the Atommash works has begun making components for a new type of reactor. The reactor will be a fast-breeder unit, with a capacity of 800,000 kw. As envisaged in the basic guidelines for economic and social development of the country, the first reactor of this kind is to be manufactured by the end of the current 5-year plan. The employees of Atommash have carefully prepared for this important task. The technology has been drawn up there. A special group of welders and other specialists has been established. It includes the most experienced master craftsmen in the top grade.

BRIEFS

SPACE EQUIPMENT TESTS -- Testing has started at the Institute for Space Studies here in Moscow of equipment for the Soviet-French orbital station (Granat). Our reporter was told that the complex is designed for studying sources of X-ray radiation. One French and two Soviet telescopes will make up the core of the complex. The station is supposed to be launched in 1988. In the same year the second Soviet-French crew will start out for the Soviet orbital lab Mir. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

KAZAKHSTAN GEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA -- An 11-volume geological encyclopedia of Kazakhstan has been compiled by Alma-Ata specialists working in cooperation with the republican Ministry of Geology. It describes many thousands of deposits of ferrous, non-ferrous, rare, and noble metal ore deposits discovered between the Caspian and the Altay Mountains. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

PARACHUTISTS TRAIN FOR ANTARCTIC -- Leningrad August 15 TASS -- Soviet parachutist sportsmen are training for jumps over the Antarctic. The programme for such air landings providing also for chuting cargoes for scientific stations, is included into plans of the Soviet Antarctic expedition for the coming Antarctic summer. Advocates of parachute landings are convinced that this method can help reach quickly any part of the continent at any time of the year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]